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AND

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MARRIAGE.

On the 8th June, at the German Consulate-General, Yokohama, by R. Kallen, Esq., H.I.G.M.'s Vice Consul-General, and afterwards at Christ Church by Pfarrer Dr. Christlieb, assisted by Rev. E. Champneys Irwin, M.A., OSCAR HAYNEMANN, son of the late Emil Haynemann, of Hamburg, to LUISE ANNA, daughter of Fr. Retz, of Yokohama.

DEATHS.

At Beach House, Chefoo, on the 5th June, 1898, HARRIET, widow of the late William R. FULLER, after a long and painful illness. Deeply regretted.

On the 7th June, at Cliff Field, Nagasaki, KENNETH, the dearly loved son of Mr. and Mrs. A. P. MACLEWEN, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Meirion, Peak, on the morning of the 20th June, ROBERT GERALD HOLLAND, dearly loved son of William and Charlotte HASTINGS, aged 9 years and 5 months.

ARRIVALS OF MAILS.

The American mail of the 6th May arrived per O. & O. steamer *Venus*, on the 17th June (42 days); the French mail of the 20th May arrived, per M. M. steamer *Oceanien*, on the 18th June (29 days); the Canadian mail of the 30th May arrived, per C. P. steamer *Empress of India*, on the 21st June (22 days); and the English mail of the 27th May arrived, per P. & O. steamer *Ballaarat*, on the 23rd June (27 days).

EPITOME OF THE WEEK.

Weng Tung-ho, tutor to the Emperor and lately President of the Board of Revenue, has been dismissed from all his offices. The disgraced official was one of the leaders of the ultra-conservative party.

The new duty of ten cents a pound on tea in America came into force on the 14th June.

Mr. K. Frosell, managing director in China of the Hookey-Jameson Syndicate, Limited, is a passenger for Shanghai by the P. and O. steamer *Ballaarat*.

The *Mainichi* learns that the Japanese statutory and conventional tariffs will come into operation from the 1st October next, instead of from the 19th September next, as previously stated.

Colonel Lewis, R. E., has been selected for the appointment of Commanding Royal Engineer at Weihaiwei. Colonel James Frederick Lewis entered the Army in 1867, and was gazetted colonel in May last year. He has lately been employed on special service as Inspector-General of Fortifications.

The latest news from Manila show that the Insurgents were steadily driving the Spaniards in, and that the city was completely at the mercy of Admiral Dewey. It is expected that the first instalment of the American troops will have arrived by this time and that the next steamer will bring news of the Spanish surrender.

Old Foochow residents will learn with regret of the death of Mr. John Forster, whom we may term the father of the foreign community of that port. His name for a very long series of years was, like Silverlock and others, identified with the port, which he had known in its palmiest and busiest days.—*London and China Express*.

A dispatch has been received by Tsai Taotai from the Viceroy Liu appointing him Chief Commissioner for arranging the opening of the port of Woosung to international commerce, and also appointing two expectant Taotais named Chih Chêng (Manchu) and Hsiang Wan-yung to act as Assistant Commissioners. *N. C. Daily News*.

It is reported from Nanking that Mr. G. J. Morrison, Chief Engineer of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Survey, accompanied by his staff of foreign assistants, had an audience of H. E. Liu Kun-yi, Viceroy of the Liangkang provinces, on the 9th instant, and on the following day began the survey towards Chinkiang, commencing from the Maloo at the Tungchi-gate of Nanking.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Mr. Acting Consul Wilkinson, in his report on the trade of Pakhoi for last year, says:—Brief mention may be made here of a successful claim for compensation on the part of the French shipping firm of A. R. Marty. Towards the close of 1896 the Chinese shippers on this line (Hongkong via Hoihow to Pakhoi) being dissatisfied for some reason, agreed among themselves not to send their goods by M. Marty's steamer. This proceeding on their part M. Marty declared to be in contravention of Article XIV. of the French Treaty of Tientsin, which states that "no privileged company can henceforward be established in China, nor any coalition organised with the view of exercising a monopoly over trade," and he claimed heavy damages. The Chinese authorities replied that the action required of them under the same article of the treaty was merely to "consider means to dissolve such associations." Finally, however, pressure having been brought to bear at Peking, an indemnity of \$310,000 was paid.

Mr. J. B. Eames, a brilliant young English lawyer and scholar, arrived at Shanghai by the *Peking* on the 14th June en route to Tientsin. He goes thither to take up the Chair of Jurisprudence in the Chinese University.—*Mercury*.

It is reported in local mandarin circles that the Russian and French representatives at Peking are most jealous of the lease of territory near Hongkong to Great Britain, and in consequence Russia demands the "lease" also of Kinchow to the northwest of Port Arthur in the Liaotung Peninsula, while France wants the "lease" of a port, still unnamed, in Fukien province.—*N. C. Daily News*.

Amongst the older residents [some may remember Bishop Alford, whose death we regret to announce, though it was not unexpected as he had passed fourscore years. In his day the Bishopric of Victoria, Hongkong, included supervision of all Treaty port Chaplaincies and Episcopal Missions both in China and Japan, an area over which there are now nine Bishops at work. He was educated first in Somersetshire, and then at St. Paul's School, London, and Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took his D.D. in the sixties.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The *Singapore Free Press* says:—The acquisition of two hundred square miles of territory at Kowloon will involve the erection of defensive forts on the newly acquired land. That again will involve an addition to the garrison of Hongkong. We heard it said that an enterprising officer of engineers had already formulated, in advance, his scheme for the defence of Kowloon, involving an initial outlay of five millions of pounds sterling. It was suggested on Sunday, in conversation, to an officer in Singapore that perhaps, with due pressure, the engineers might be able to cut down that five million estimate to about half-a-million, and his answer was:—"Well, you can't expect to get much in the way of defences for half-a-million pounds." At all events, with the new territory at Hongkong, and with the great fort and arsenal that are to be constructed at Weihaiwei, it may be fairly assumed that the military estimates of Britain will be considerably swollen during the next year or so.

Mr. Playfair, the Consul at Ningpo, in his report for 1897, makes mention of the Diamond Jubilee celebration and says:—In connection with this event the Roman Catholic Sisters of Charity of the French Order of St. Vincent de Paul, who have an establishment in the city of Ningpo, forwarded to the Queen an embroidered "couverture de lit" in commemoration of the sixtieth anniversary of Her Majesty's accession. This offering the Queen has been graciously pleased to accept, expressing admiration for the beauty of the work. The convent embroidery, which is executed entirely by Chinese women, is not unknown in London, commissions for trains to be worn at the Buckingham Palace drawing-rooms have been frequently filled. The school of embroidery, from which these articles proceed, is maintained by the sisters as a means of providing a livelihood for native women who would otherwise be destitute. When models are provided to be copied the results are excellent, for the workers imitate what is set before them with the accuracy which is a Chinese characteristic. Their own untutored taste in colours is, however, less congenial in the eyes of a European.

BRITISH TRADE IN CHINA: SUGGESTIONS FOR ITS REVIVAL.

In August, 1896, Mr. BOURNE, of the Consular Service, was seconded to accompany the commercial mission sent to China by the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce. His report has now been published by the Foreign Office, under the title of "Trade of Central and Southern China," in a volume of ninety-nine pages. Mr. BOURNE is an experienced traveller and has the faculty of setting out the information he gathers on his journeys in a manner at once concise and interesting. Leaving Shanghai the mission ascended the Yangtze as far as Chungking, from which point it made a tour by land through Szechuen, Yunnan, and Kweichow, descending by the West River to Canton, and studying the conditions of trade the whole way. Mr. BOURNE's report will take its place as a standard work of reference on commercial interests in this vast district. The general results are summed up in the last five pages. The fact that the foreign merchant in China has become a mere commission agent was prominently remarked upon by Mr. BRENAN in his recent report, and Mr. BOURNE again emphasises it as one of the chief reasons of the stagnation of trade. He says that "while there seems, until recently, to have been a disposition on the part of Her Majesty's Government to leave British subjects to make the best of existing rights, and an unwillingness to bring serious pressure to bear upon the Chinese Government to fulfill its treaty obligations in regard to trade, it cannot be denied that British merchants in China have done very little to press the grievances of our trade in the matter of internal taxation upon the notice of Her Majesty's Government, and for the excellent reason that they were not immediately interested." The whole of the internal trade having passed into the hands of the Chinese, who are excellent peddlers and brokers, "the British merchant ceased to have any interest in the maintenance of our treaty rights in regard to the internal taxation of our trade, his pocket did not suffer immediately, and no strong representations were made at home." In this Mr. BOURNE seems to be somewhat unduly severe on the merchants, who, although acting mostly as commission agents and not immediately affected in their own pockets by the squeezing to which their Chinese constituents are subjected in the interior, are nevertheless interested generally in the removal of obstacles to the expansion of trade, and through the various Chambers of Commerce they have over and over again drawn attention to the blighting effects of the squeeze system and have supported their complaints by facts and figures. No doubt their representations would have commanded more attention had the grievances of which they complained been more personal to themselves; but the fault of the inaction that has so long prevailed must be laid at the door of the Government rather than at that of the merchant. In fact it was the unfortunate policy of the Government that originally rendered foreign enterprise in the interior impossible and compelled the merchant to confine his operations to Hongkong and the treaty ports, leaving the important work of pushing trade in the interior to the Chinese.

What is the remedy? "To improve the state of our trade with China," says Mr. BOURNE, "it then seems that there must be a reconsideration of the position by Her

Majesty's Government, by merchants in China, and by manufacturers at home, and that there must be a clear understanding as to the aims to be pursued. The Government can do little while the merchants refuse to live anywhere but in Shanghai or Hongkong, to employ their capital in the country, and to make their young recruits learn to speak the Chinese language; and the merchants can do nothing unless they feel confidence that Her Majesty's Government will insist on the observance of the treaties and provide for their modification to suit changing conditions of trade. Unless there is a clear understanding between the Government and the merchants, the Government take rights, as in the case of the ports of call on the Yangtze, in such a form as to be of no value, and the merchants do not get the developments that their plans demand. Fortunately the necessity of a better organisation, and of a closer understanding, is now recognised on both sides." The necessity of removing the lekiu abuses and the obstructions to the transit pass trade and according permission to steamers to ply at places now closed is duly dwelt upon. But the correction of existing abuses would not suffice, in Mr. BOURNE's opinion, to add very greatly to the foreign trade of China; a great improvement, he maintains, can only come from a revolutionary increase in the volume of exports, and for this foreign capital and enterprise in the interior are essential; the increased value of exports would add to China's capacity to take our imports. "The right to manufacture in China seems to give our merchants and capitalists an opportunity of inaugurating a better state of things."

If the foreign merchant and capitalist are to fulfil the rôle marked out for them by Mr. BOURNE they must become less dependent on the compradore. An Englishman of experience in the interior to whom Mr. BOURNE was talking about the compradore system told him he believed that for every dollar a leading British firm in Hongkong made in the foreign import trade their compradore and his friends made two dollars. Mr. BOURNE afterwards quoted this remark to the Hon. Dr. HO KAI and asked his opinion about it. Dr. HO KAI said he doubted whether the compradore made double the profit of the firm on imports, but he certainly made as much; British merchants would do much better than this if they had trusted employees who could speak Chinese; compradores would still be necessary, but they could then be kept in their place and confined to the commission that was their due; as things were now, the compradore tended to become the merchant and the English head of the house his agent; an up-country merchant wishing to do business with the firm had to accept the compradore's terms or do nothing; if he approached the Englishman he was referred back to the compradore; none of the Englishmen in the house could understand him, and Chinese who might interpret would be all in the compradore's pay. No wonder Mr. BOURNE says that "under the present order of things manufacturers at home can scarcely regard merchants resident in China as adequately representing their interests for all purposes; and, although they can only act effectively in China through Englishmen resident there, it would seem they should watch the course of events in that country very carefully for themselves, and that they should have a decided voice in determining our

commercial policy." The conclusion arrived at is as follows:—"In order to improve China's demand for our imports, her exports must be increased in value, and this can best be done by Englishmen living in settlements, like that at Shanghai, at suitable places in the interior, who, while managing steam shipping and developing the export trade, could at the same time distribute imports and be ready to engage in mining and engineering enterprise as the opportunity offered. Rich men will not live in the out-ports, and poor men cannot make a living independently; therefore, the work must be done by rich firms or corporations able to wait and train in the Chinese spoken language and mercantile customs youths selected in England for their business capacity. In ten years such a system would give us a hold over the foreign trade of China that the present methods can never do."

THE PAKHOI-NANNING RAILWAY.

Mr. Acting Consul WILKINSON, in his report on the trade of Pakhoi for the year 1897, says:—"As regards the proposed railway here—which should connect Pakhoi with Nanning, a distance of some 90 miles—there never was much probability of its construction, and the opening of the West River will defer it indefinitely." A few days ago a Havas telegram informed us that the construction of the line in question had been granted to France. Whether that means that the line is really to be constructed forthwith or that France has acquired rights in respect of the project simply for the purpose of delaying its execution and preventing any one else undertaking the work remains to be seen. It is certainly a remarkable project for France to undertake, for if the proposed line succeeded in attracting any considerable volume of traffic it would be in part at the expense of the Tonkin routes. Mr. WILKINSON says:—"It was in 1890 that the competition of the Tonkin routes began to seriously affect the trade of Pakhoi. This port had become an entrepôt through which traffic was conducted between South-east Yunnan and the head waters of the Red and West Rivers on the one side and Hongkong on the other. The opening of Mengtzu and Lungchow—which took effect in 1889—at once began to divert a portion of this traffic to Tonkin." Hitherto the trade via Tonkin has taken the Red River route almost exclusively, that proceeding via Lungchow being quite insignificant in quantity. A light railway was laid some years ago from Phulangthuong to Langson, and this is now being improved and extended at the one end to Hanoi and at the other to Lungchow, so that there will shortly be through communication. The consequences to Pakhoi of the completion of that railway are, as Mr. WILKINSON says, still only in the region of conjecture, but the conditions of the problem are so admirably stated by Mr. MORSE, Commissioner of Customs at Lungchow, in his trade report for 1896, that the Consul quotes from him at some length. "It is not," says Mr. MORSE, "the Kwangsi-Tonkin trade which the railway is built to carry; this direct traffic is of no importance. . . . The raison d'être of the line is to capture the trade—now amounting to 3,000,000 taels annually—which enters China by the gate of Pakhoi." With a railway from Pakhoi to Nanning Mr. MORSE is of opinion that Pakhoi would have an even chance of retaining its transit trade.

It would be rather strange, therefore, if France were in a hurry to construct the line from Pakhoi, unless, indeed, her idea is to establish interests with a view to the subsequent annexation of the province of Kwangsi, for which she might be prepared to make some present sacrifice. In any scheme of that kind, however, she would have to count on the opposition of Great Britain. Pakhoi is, as Mr. WILKINSON says, a branch establishment as it were of Hongkong, where all purchases are made and whither the greater part of all surplus local products go. If France chooses to improve the communications of our branch establishment we ought to feel very much obliged to her, but if she tries to appropriate the establishment to herself and eject the original principals by hostile tariffs there will be another tale to tell. As a matter of fact, however, we believe that Great Britain and France have already mutually agreed to respect the integrity of the southern provinces. As to the prospects of the Pakhoi, Nanning railway from a commercial point of view, the change that the opening of the West River has brought about must not be overlooked. In his report already referred to Mr. MORSE says:—"Time is not important in China, and, other things being equal, water transport will always be preferred for its cheapness. The only obstacle to the present use of the magnificent waterway of the West River, extending navigably to the extreme western limit of Kwangsi, is found in the numerous lekin barriers, especially below Wuchow." The advantage expected to accrue from the construction of a railway from Pakhoi to Nanning was that it would set down goods transported by it at a point above the financial barriers mentioned by Mr. MORSE. But these barriers have now been removed and trade is free to follow its natural course. There will no doubt always be a certain amount of trade at Pakhoi, and a railway might assist in its expansion, but under the changed conditions the proposed line is not one that would be likely to commend itself to capitalists working only in their own financial interests.

THE FRENCH AT KWANG CHAUWAN.

A curious state of affairs exists with regard to Kwangchauwan. All kinds of rumours are being published by the Tonkin papers, which may or may not be true, but putting them all together it becomes fairly clear that the French officials have been premature in taking possession of the Bay before the details as to boundaries and jurisdiction had been decided upon and a suitable ceremony arranged for the act of transfer. It will be remembered that the French simply went into the Bay and hoisted the flag without any official recognition of the act by the Chinese, and when subsequently the Admiral and the Governor-General of Indo-China paid a visit to the place the Chinese authorities were again absent and the populace are said to have made unfriendly demonstrations. From more recent files of the *Avenir du Tonkin* we learn that on the occasion of the visit referred to a serious difference of opinion occurred between the Admiral and the Governor-General, the difference turning on a no less important question than that of the interpretation to be given to the rights conceded to France by China, upon which it would appear neither of them had any precise information. The opinion of M. DOUMER is said to have been that they ought to take as little territory as possible. The Admiral on the other hand maintained that as they had the right to help themselves they ought to help themselves largely, and

that at least they ought to take the whole of the shores of the Bay and the various rivers as far as they are subject to the influence of the tides. The discussion took a disagreeable turn and the Admiral brought about the rupture by observing "Monsieur DOUMER as Governor has the right to command in Indo-China only; on the coasts of China that right belongs to the Admiral" whereupon M. DOUMER returned to Saigon.

The dispute suggests to our contemporary the question whether Kwangchauwan is to form a part of the colony of Indo-China, in which case the Governor-General would command, or is to constitute a distinct possession under the orders of the Admiral. An article in an earlier issue of our contemporary, apparently by a different pen, would seem to suggest that the Bay is really to remain Chinese and subject to Chinese jurisdiction, the French having only a right of user, for they are now demanding the removal of the Mandarin in charge and that he shall be replaced by another of their own choice, namely, a man who is at present stationed near the Tonkin frontier and who has earned their good opinion. If the territory is to be exclusively under French jurisdiction it would seem that they would require no Mandarins and that the man now in charge would leave and not be replaced.

But our contemporary suggests that the selection of Kwangchauwan has been a mistake altogether and that the place is, practically useless. The entrance, it is said, is difficult and greatly obstructed by sandbanks. The *Duguay-Trouin*, so it is reported, was only able to enter on a high tide, and having got in could not get out again. She was there some days afterwards sounding and resounding, trying to find a channel, but, so the writer of the article was informed, without success. The date of the paper in which this article appears is the 8th June, and the concluding paragraph is as follows:—"In the course of the week the vessels now at Along Bay and the *Surprise*, at Haiphong, are to leave for Kwangchauwan. We are not in the secrets of the gods and we do not know if the squadron is going there to do anything. In any case, if there is no result of a political order, we hope the *Duguay-Trouin* will be got out. That at all events will be something."

FOREIGN POLICY OF THE UNITED STATES.

It is very clear from recent events that, in her foreign policy, the United States now stands at the parting of the ways. For more than a hundred years the great Anglo-Saxon Republic has clung faithfully to the policy laid down by WASHINGTON and reiterated with emphasis by THOMAS JEFFERSON, namely, to steer clear of foreign alliances and avoid being drawn into interference with outside territory. But a change has for some time been creeping over the opinion as well as the aims of the nation. The first step towards the development of a foreign policy was the expression of a desire to take over the Hawaiian Islands, owing to the strategic position they occupy vis-à-vis the Pacific coast of the States, and the outbreak of the war with Spain has crystallised this desire into determination to possess. President MCKINLEY has never concealed his views on this question, and in his presidential address openly advocated the annexation of the little island republic. Reuter now informs us that the House of Representatives at Washington has passed a resolution to

annex Hawaii. This resolution is not likely to be rejected by the Senate and certainly will not be vetoed by the President. We may therefore look almost immediately to see the stars and stripes floating over Honolulu and that harbour turned into an American naval station. The British Government never opposed this course when first mooted; and the idea was generally favoured by the British Press, though many journals were careful to point out all that it involved, more especially the virtual surrender of the Monroe doctrine. Great Britain will cordially endorse the action now, more especially as it will bring the United States one great step nearer to China and the Far East, and, as a corollary, into a participation in the affairs of this interesting portion of the world.

It is significant of the present temper of some of the American legislators that in the course of the debate on the Hawaiian question in the House of Representatives strong declarations were made in favour of seizing and retaining the Philippines, Cuba, and Puerto Rico. The United States is flushed with success no doubt, and her sons may not impossibly feel stirring within them something of the spirit of their forbears, who have conquered and appropriated so many various lands and races; but it is not that feeling only which has produced the recent change in the views of the American people. They have lately seen themselves condemned and belittled in the press of almost every country but Great Britain in connection with their quarrel with Spain; while the mother land stood firmly by her eldest born and refused to participate in any attempt to hamper her, at the same time offering her fullest sympathy to the President and his Ministry. The Americans have not been slow to respond to the friendly expressions of Great Britain, and they have marked with no little displeasure the isolation of the Anglo-Saxon race in Asia. They have seen Great Britain standing up alone and single handed to contend for interests which they have promptly recognised as their own, and they have applauded the unselfish policy of the "open door." They have marked the efforts, prompted by jealousy, of several of the continental Powers to embarrass and injure Great Britain, and they have felt the sting of hostile criticism directed against themselves by the same unfriendly hands. It is dawning upon the American mind that in the union of the race there would be power alike to avert and to repel these attacks, and that neither for Great Britain nor for the United States is a "splendid isolation" necessarily the best policy. Even from a purely selfish point of view it is no longer certain that the Anglo-Saxons can secure most advantages from maintaining that isolation. Whether there are actually any negotiations opened between London and Washington for an alliance it would be hard to say, though Mr. CHAMBERLAIN's celebrated speech at Birmingham seemed to foreshadow it, and the appointment of Professor J. B. MOORE to the post of Assistant Secretary of State by President MCKINLEY lends further probability to such an idea, as Mr. MOORE is well known as an advocate of the unity of the Anglo-Saxon race. But whatever may be happening now, there can be little doubt, we think, that one outcome of present difficulties will be the virtual federation of Anglo-Saxondom, and though it will perhaps not be effected within the narrow margin of the dying century, it will probably be one of the first and most important events of the Twentieth Century.

THE SPANISH RESERVE SQUADRON.

(22nd June.)

The Spanish reserve squadron is reported to have passed Gibraltar steaming eastward. The probability is that by this time it is steaming westward again, or soon will be. It was announced in the middle of May that the squadron was expected to sail for the Philippines at the end of the month. On the 30th May it was stated that it had already left for an unknown destination, and a Havas telegram recently gave currency to a report that it had been seen in the Indian Ocean. So far as the Far East is concerned the force has no more substantiality than a phantom squadron, for it is impossible to believe that there has ever been any serious intention of sending it to this part of the world. To do so would mean its total loss to Spain. The composition of the squadron as given in home papers received by the last mail was as follows:—The battleship *Pelayo*, the cruisers *Carlos V.*, *Alfonso XIII.*, and *Vittoria*, the despatch-boat *Giralda*, the auxiliary cruisers *Rapido*, *Alfonso XII.*, *Buenos Aires*, and *Antonio Lopez*, and three torpedo vessels. The two first named are powerful ships of over 9,000 tons each and consequently considerably larger than any individual ships the Americans have on this station, but with the vessels shortly expected the latter would have the advantage in numbers, and in Manila they have a convenient base while the Spaniards if they came out would have to work without a base.

SPANISH OPINION ON THE WAR

(23rd June.)

The statement contained in Reuter's telegram, published to-day, to the effect that a manifesto signed by thirty-eight provincial associations and eighteen newspapers in Catalonia declares that immediate peace will alone prevent the ruin of Spain, may be taken as an indication that public opinion in the peninsula is tending in favour of the prompt termination of the war. That implies a recognition of the hopelessness of the struggle. Spain possesses no means of assuming the offensive, and her defensive powers in her outlying possessions are rapidly diminishing. The United States flag is probably by this time floating over Manila, or if not it is only a question of days how soon it will be. In Cuba Spain is making a stouter resistance, but every day sees the weakening of her forces there and the strengthening of those of her opponent. No shade of doubt can be entertained as to the ultimate result, and the prolongation of the struggle only means making the final reckoning so much the heavier. This is apparently recognised in Catalonia, which has been termed the Lancashire of Spain, and whose political opinions probably carry as much weight in Spain as those of Lancashire do in England. The Spaniards no doubt believe in the justice of their cause, but they are as helpless to defend it as was gallant little Denmark to stand up against Germany in the war of 1861. They have made a sufficient resistance to satisfy their conscience on the point of honour, and finding themselves in a position of inferiority they might as well surrender to superior force now as after further damage has been inflicted upon them. Cuba and the Philippines are irretrievably lost to Spain, and a prompt recognition of that fact would now be her best policy. Having achieved the liberation of Cuba the

United States might, if resistance ceased at once, allow Spain to withdraw her naval and military forces from the island with the honours of war.

THE REGENERATION OF CHINA.

Can these dry bones live? From Peking there have recently come reports which seem to indicate an inclination to reform on the part of the ruling powers. The Emperor is partially emerging from his seclusion, and at the reception of the French Minister the other day condescended to wear a foreign decoration. "The Princes, Dukes, and Nobles" of the Imperial clan are to be encouraged to travel in order to study foreign countries and their administration; WENG TUNG-HO, the leader of the most conservative party and formerly the Emperor's tutor, has been dismissed from office; the establishment of Chambers of Commerce is to be encouraged; and the development of the country by railways is being undertaken, not quite voluntarily, it is true, but that is an immaterial circumstance. It has long been recognised that there would be no real progress in China except under the influence of pressure from without. The country has now been subjected to some rather tight squeezing, and what the effect will prove to be remains to be seen. China has at different times been compared to various incongruous objects, such as a sleeping giant, a stranded whale, and a jelly fish. Which of these does she most resemble? If a sleeping giant the cataclysms to which she has recently been subjected ought to be sufficient to thoroughly rouse her; if a jelly fish or whale her case is hopeless. A very few years will supply the answer, for things cannot much longer continue to drift as they have been allowed to do in the past. China is now surrounded by great and greedy Powers, some of them assiduously working for her destruction, in order that they may divide amongst themselves her possessions. In England she has a friend anxious to secure the maintenance of her integrity, but little can be done to help her if she will not or cannot help herself. At present a glimmer of hope presents itself that she is about to set her house in order and imitate, though at a great distance, the progressive policy of her island neighbour, Japan; but it is only a glimmer, and after the many disappointments of the past it would not be wise to build too much upon it.

COOLIE OUTRAGES AT KOBE.

Almost every batch of papers received from Kobe contain accounts of outrages perpetrated upon foreigners by Japanese coolies. So intolerable has the prevailing state of lawlessness become that a deputation of the residents waited the other day upon the Consuls to urge the necessity of joint action being taken to put an end to it. The interview was private, and no public announcement has yet been made of the course decided upon by the Consuls, but no doubt strong representations will be made to the Japanese Government. The latter would do well to attend to the representations and take such measures as may be necessary to afford adequate protection to foreigners, for the present state of affairs is calculated to bring the good name of Japan into disrepute. One is tempted to ask, what would happen in China if in any particular town foreigners were systematically subjected to the outrages they have to endure at Kobe? The latest

outrage is recorded by the *Kobe Chronicle* as follows:—A few days ago two drunken coolies, in the presence of ten or a dozen others, deliberately pushed two little children—DAISY ESDALE and little DICK FULLERT—into a pond at the foot of Futatabi. All the men appeared to have at first joined in the "fun," but when the children called for help some of the coolies pulled them out and then apparently chased the others. All the men soon disappeared. Fortunately the pond at that point was not very deep, the water not going much above the waists of the children, but the depth of the water probably mattered but little to the coolies. Things are surely coming to a pretty pass in Kobe, adds our contemporary, when even children cannot walk abroad unprotected for fear of molestation by the uncivilized element of the community.

SUPREME COURT.

18th June.

IN APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE) AND MR. JUSTICE WISE (PUISNE JUDGE), WITH LIEUTENANT SERLING (H. M. S. "BONAVENTURE") AS ASSESSOR.

THE "KWANGLEE"—"POWAN" COLLISION.

In this case, which was commenced on Monday, June 13th, Mr. Francis, Q.C. (instructed by Mr. Dennys) appeared for appellants and Mr. Pollock (instructed by Messrs. Deacon and Hastings) for respondents, the appellants being the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company, owners of the *Kwanglee*, and the respondents the Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, owners of the *Powan*.

Mr. Francis, in summing up for appellants, submitted that the appeal was simply from the findings adverse to the *Kwanglee*. The first question before the court of appeal was—Was she wrong in not carrying a stern light? It was alleged she was under the provisions of the Regulations for the Prevention of Collisions at Sea. It was alleged that if not bound by that Article she ought as a matter of ordinary and seamanlike care under the circumstances to have carried such a stern light. With reference to the first point he only wished to call their lordships' attention to the provisions of the Merchants Shipping Act. He was quite satisfied with the judgment of the court below on the point, and respectfully submitted that his friend had not shown any ground whatever for disturbing it. Their simple contention was that they were not bound by the Collision Regulations. The second question was—If she ought to have carried a stern light, did her neglect to carry such a light contribute to the collision? These being the two questions for the decision of their Lordships sitting there as a Court of Appeal, he proposed to submit for their Lordships' consideration what he conceived to be, on the authority of the cases cited, the powers and the functions of the Court of Appeal with reference to this matter. He submitted that that appeal was a re-hearing, that the Court of Appeal was bound to re-consider and re-examine the whole case put before the Court below *de novo* in the light of the arguments submitted to it on both sides on appeal. Mr. Francis dealt at some length on this point.

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

BEFORE SIR JOHN CARRINGTON (CHIEF JUSTICE.)

THE CAINE-ROAD MURDER.

Joan de Matta Ozorio, clerk, was charged with the wilful murder of Francisco Xavier de Jesus, who resided at 2, West Terrace.

The Attorney General (the Hon. W. M. Goodman), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys

(Crown Solicitor) is for the prosecution, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q. C. (instructed by Mr. Grist) for the defence.

Prisoner was escorted from the Central Station to the Supreme Court by a force of Indian and Chinese constables in charge of a European officer.

The Attorney-General said that with regard to this case Mr. Francis saw him the previous day and explained that having been so much engaged during the week he had not been able to do full justice to the defence of the prisoner, and he accordingly asked if he would let the case stand over until Tuesday instead of Monday. He was quite prepared to do this, but in view of the importance of the case he wished for the consent of his lordship.

The Chief Justice agreed, the court being accordingly adjourned until ten o'clock on Tuesday morning.

THE MURDER IN CAINE ROAD.

TRIAL OF OZORIO.

At the Supreme Court on 21st June, before Sir John Carrington (Chief Justice), the Portuguese clerk, Joan de Matta Ozorio, was charged with the wilful murder of Francisco Xavier de Jesus, a married man who resided at 2, West Terrace, Caine road. There was a large attendance of Portuguese in court. Mr. Romano, the Portuguese Consul, was present.

By the direction of the Chief Justice, prisoner, who seemed to realise his position acutely, was accommodated with a seat.

A special jury had been empanelled. It consisted of Messrs. Herbert Smith, James Orange, Sydney Hancock, M. C. J. Grote, A. Findlay Smith, G. de Champeau, and J. G. Smith. Mr. H. Wicking's name was called but he was not present at the time, and the Chief Justice ordered that he should have notice to appear at two o'clock. Mr. David Gillies, as prisoner's late employer, was excused from serving. Mr. F. L. Perriera acted as interpreter. On being formally charged prisoner pleaded not guilty.

The Attorney-General (the Hon. W. M. Goodman), instructed by Mr. H. L. Dennys (Crown Solicitor) appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. J. J. Francis, Q. C. (instructed by Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the defence.

The Attorney-General, in laying the case before the jury, said the accused stood charged before them with the crime of having wilfully murdered Francisca Xavier de Jesus on Monday, the 9th day of May, 1898. In view of the extreme gravity of the charge he was sure he would not ask in vain for their patient attention to the facts which he would have to lay before them in opening the case and to the evidence which it might be his painful duty to adduce in support of those facts in proof of the accusation. This matter had been investigated before the Magistrate, and therefore many details had through the press naturally become what one might call public property. Certain erroneous reports had got abroad, and he need hardly ask them to discard all these from their minds, and to approach the case as if they had never heard anything about it. No. 2, West Terrace, was the residence of deceased and his family, and on the 9th of May, when the murder was alleged to have occurred, he was residing there with other members of his family. Deceased appeared to have been a very respectable man. He lived with his wife at West Terrace, a terrace which was situated just facing Caine road and in an angle which was formed by Caine road and Castle road. There were 11 people living in the house at the time. There were deceased (who was employed by Messrs. Cottam and Company, outfitters, Peddar Street) and his wife, his mother (an old lady of 75), his two sisters, a young lady who acted as a sort of companion and lady help, three little nieces from 10 to 14, a very respectable young man named Xavier, and Miss Glafira Portario. The last named was the cousin of deceased. She had no father or mother living. She came from Macao when about ten years old, and for some years past had resided at the house of deceased with him and his family. As regarded prisoner Ozorio, he was sometimes familiarly called by his relatives Joanica. He was a clerk employed by the Hongkong and Whampao Dock Company un-

der Mr. Gillies and got a salary of about \$100 a month. He lived in Remedios Terrace, Caine road, some little distance from West Terrace. For some two or three years past he had been more or less attached to the girl Glafira, but did not become formally engaged to her until January of this year. This girl was cousin once removed to prisoner. From January to March the course of love between these young people seemed to have run pretty smoothly, but after March they began to have quarrels. Apparently these quarrels were not such as to prevent their getting married, because notice of their marriage had been put up. The usual statutory notice had been given to the Registrar-General, and as required by law that notice had to be posted for 15 days, and after that a certificate was issued, and the couple could get married any time within three months of the receipt of that certificate. In this case he thought somewhere about the 28th of May was fixed as the wedding day. This was, however, sadly interrupted by what occurred on the 9th of May. On that day, he thought he should prove to them beyond the shadow of a doubt, Ozorio shot deceased by means of a revolver, four bullets entering him and causing his death almost immediately. As regarded the quarrels which seemed to have taken place between these young people, they seemed to have arisen chiefly owing to some suspicion in the mind of Ozorio that the girl had not been true to him. He seemed to have come to the conclusion that she was not a virgin. If Ozorio had felt any doubt as to her being true to him there was one course open to him, and that would have been the best course. He might have said, "Well, we must break off our engagement. I am not satisfied you are giving me your first love, and I wish to break off the engagement." That was not unfortunately the course which the young man thought fit to take. What he did was this. On the afternoon to the 9th May he went to Lane & Crawford's and asked for a revolver, finally purchasing one for \$30 or \$32. He had been there before that day and enquired about the price. Then he wanted cartridges, and he was told they kept them in cases of 50. He said he did not want so many as that, and as there happened to be a case open he bought a dozen. The revolver was put in a little cardboard box and he took it away with the cartridges. That very same afternoon—at half-past five—he took the revolver in the cardboard box and the cartridges to No. 2, West Terrace. The girl Glafira saw the box and asked what was in it. He thought there was some slight divergence between prisoner's statement made to the police and the evidence of the girl as to who opened the box. He thought they would have it from the girl that prisoner opened the box, and when she saw it was a revolver she would tell them she wanted to take it away, that he would not let her do so, and that there was a struggle for it. Prisoner said the girl loaded it and the girl said prisoner loaded it. There was one thing certain, and that was that the revolver was loaded, and he thought they would be of opinion that prisoner loaded it. Therefore they found him in possession of a loaded revolver at 2, West Terrace. When prisoner got there deceased and his wife were not at home. There was an old lady in the house—the mother of deceased—and some little nieces, and he thought one or two of deceased's sisters. The couple seem to have quarrelled. They went out on to the verandah, and he thought the evidence would show that prisoner sat on a chair in the verandah with his back to the front bed-room and that the girl sat on a little stool beside him. Then they seem to have resumed the squabble as to whether she was true to him, and she seemed to have protested that she was fond of him and him alone, and that his suspicions were unfounded. He wanted her to leave the house and go to live with his sister. While they were squabbling the old lady came out, and she seemed to have got roughly pushed by prisoner. The young man Xavier came in at about seven o'clock, and he went out on to the verandah to see what the squabbling was about. Xavier seemed to be a quiet inoffensive young man, and was on friendly terms with prisoner. Just about this time Mr. and Mrs. Jesus came

into the house and went upstairs. In consequence of what he heard about the squabble and about the old lady being pushed down, de Jesus went on to the verandah to see what it was about. He went close to prisoner and said, "Joan, what is all this about?" As far as he could gather from the depositions deceased did not say this in a threatening manner. The next thing which happened was that prisoner fired at de Jesus. The latter bounded out of the verandah and endeavoured to get upstairs. He got up three or four steps when he fell. He was assisted into a chair by his wife and died almost immediately. Dr. Jordan, who came at once, found four bullet marks of entry on the body, two close to the right nipple and two more in the region of the stomach. Prisoner was arrested near the Italian convent by an Indian constable, to whom Xavier had pointed him out, and the three went to the Central Police Station together. On going into the station, without a word being said to him or being asked any question, prisoner volunteered the statement, "I have killed a man." He said this in English, a language with which he was very well acquainted. Shortly afterwards, the usual caution having been administered to him, prisoner began making a statement in English. When a few lines had been written down the word "betrayed" was used, and the police, thinking he might attach a different meaning to the word than they did, thought they had better send for an interpreter. They sent for one and the rest of the statement was taken down in Portuguese. The statement was read over to him twice, corrected by him, and signed by him. That statement would be put in in due course. In conclusion the Attorney-General said he did not know what the defence would be. He could only say that by law every man was presumed to be sane and responsible for his actions, and if he proved that a man fired a revolver at another and killed him that was on the face of it murder, and it lay upon the person accused or his counsel to bring such facts before the jury as would satisfy them that the man's mind was unhinged.

The evidence for the prosecution was then called.

E. M. Hazeland said he had been to No. 2, West Terrace, and had made the plans produced. They were correct.

J. M. R. Xavier said he lived at No. 2, West Terrace. He was in the employ of Messrs. Kuhn and Co., curio dealers. He knew the deceased, at whose house he lodged, and also prisoner. He had known Ozorio for about three years and had been on friendly terms with him. Prisoner frequently came to No. 2, West Terrace. He was courting Miss Portario, who also lived at 2, West Terrace. Deceased was a respectable man and lived on good terms with his wife. Witness had lived with them about 12 months. Miss Portario was 24 years of age. He had seen her and prisoner together on several occasions. They were formally betrothed about December last. About the middle of March they began to quarrel. He had not seen them quarrel before then. They seemed fond of each other. Witness then described what he saw on the verandah when he got home at about seven o'clock on the evening of the 9th of May. Prisoner and Miss Portario were sitting close together on the verandah. When he was in the dining room one of the little nieces called out that prisoner had pushed her grand mother down. In consequence he went to the door and saw prisoner and Miss Portario standing in the verandah. At about a quarter past seven Mr. and Mrs. de Jesus came into the house. A few minutes afterwards deceased came out again and went to prisoner and said to him, "Oh, Joan, what's this." He said this in a friendly tone and did not threaten prisoner. Without giving any answer prisoner pushed Miss Glafira on one side and commenced firing at deceased. After he had fired witness saw the revolver produced in prisoner's hand, and after a struggle he took it from him. He subsequently gave prisoner into custody.

By Mr. Francis—Prisoner and Miss Portario were struggling together on the verandah. Prisoner was pulling her and she knocked his hand off her. He saw them struggling for about ten minutes. He had sometimes seen

prisoner sit down on a chair and sob his eyes out. He did not know the reason. When struggling with Miss Portario prisoner seemed very angry and very excited.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

On the Court reassembling, Mr. Harry Wickling was called forward, and asked why he was not present when his name was called in the morning.

Mr. Wickling said he very much regretted being absent. He actually left his office about five or six minutes before ten o'clock to be present in good time at the Court. On the staircase he re-read his summons and noticed that his attendance was required at half-past ten o'clock.

Mr. Seth said this was the original summons; since then a circular had been issued altering the time.

The Chief Justice said there was a mistake in the summons which explained Mr. Wickling's absence.

Mr. Francis then concluded the cross-examination of the witness Xavier.

Dr. Atkinson gave it as his opinion that Dr. Lowson, who was ill with malarial fever, was unable to be present at the Court.

Cross-examined by Mr. Francis, Dr. Atkinson said Dr. Lowson's temperature when he visited him that morning was 99 degrees; the previous day at two o'clock it was 102 degrees. He was suffering from ordinary Hongkong fever.

By the Attorney-General—It was on my advice that he remained at home. Dr. Lowson had shown no unwillingness to be present.

Mr. Sofiad then spoke to the depositions of Dr. Lowson's evidence taken at the Magistracy. They were in Commander Hastings' hand writing.

The Attorney-General then proposed to put in the depositions.

Mr. Francis objected to the depositions being put in. No satisfactory reason had been given for Dr. Lowson's non-attendance. He was suffering simply from Hongkong fever. Dozens of men in the colony went to business with more fever than 99 degrees.

The Attorney General said—The opinion of Dr. Atkinson is worth a great deal more than any opinion by Mr. Francis. We do not want to increase the number of persons in Happy Valley if we can help it.

The Chief Justice said if this had been the last day of the trial, he should have thought the evidence produced sufficient. Dr. Lowson might be able to attend to-morrow, and it would be better to wait and see if Dr. Lowson could attend. If not, the course suggested by the Attorney General would be followed.

Glafrá Portario then gave evidence regarding the jealousy of the prisoner. She received a letter from Ozorio on Easter Tuesday, which letter she endorsed and sent back.

The endorsement by Glafrá was to the effect that no one had harmed her.

Questioned by the Attorney General, witness said that prisoner had said to her if the man who had injured her was not de Jesus it was somebody else. No one had taken liberties with her.

Had not Ozorio taken liberties with you?—Yes.

And would you have allowed him to have taken those liberties if he had not been your lover?—No.

The Chief Justice—Had he mentioned these suspicions before he had taken these liberties?

Witness—No.

The letter was put in and read by the Deputy Registrar (Mr. A. Seth) as follows:—

My dearest cousin Nina,—I am unfortunate, Glafrá; I could never imagine that after promising to wed me you would have discarded your virtue and then marry me. I ask you not to perjure yourself in trying to deceive me. I told you I am a man and I know how to distinguish good from bad. The cursed hand has crushed my heart, it compels me to lose hope I had for a bright future. The intolerable feeling I bear in my soul weighs me down till instead of dreams of past happiness, misfortune. But I tell you now that from my youth I could have disgraced you but I did not do so in order that this moment of pleasure may arrive. Of course you will know that my heart never had the slightest idea to offend you nor to prejudice you until you are mine. The pain that is feeling my soul, this

very pain that makes me shed so many tears, will if until now it does not give you grief bring you repentance at sometime. Good God! Help me to discover the cursed who satisfied the heart of my fiancée. If you are bold enough to show me the man who has injured me so much, I think I could mangle him for the benefit of humanity because a man like that is not fit to live. Before a week you will hear of a murder and suicide. It will end the lives of a lover and one despised. Do not cry, think only of the harm you have done me and what sad time you passed in the arms of him who has robbed me of all my happiness. Should you some day repent you will not have me to tell the secret that until now you are trying to hide from me at the bottom of your cruel heart. I am going to demand an explanation of what passed between you and him and if you do not give me satisfaction, I will finish the cursed one."

Continuing her evidence witness said probably she was behind the prisoner when he fired the shots. She did not know how many, but there were more than one. She thought it was Xavier who got the revolver. Prisoner had not previously said anything about using the revolver against anyone. He simply said if she would declare "who it was" he would forgive her. Mrs. de Jesus had never expressed any jealousy with regard to her. No one but Ozorio had said anything about she and de Jesus being on too friendly terms. She helped Xavier to get the pistol from prisoner, who fell on to the sofa which was in the verandah.

By Mr. Francis—She was 24 years of age. After the pistol was taken away from prisoner she did not see him again. During the adjournment that day for tiffin she did not speak to Mr. Xavier. No one had told her what he had said. It was at her request prisoner opened the parcel containing the revolver. When he came in she was sewing some bed-clothing in preparation for the wedding. Prisoner had repeatedly threatened to commit suicide because he believed she had been untruthful to him. She assured him on the night of the murder that there was no ground for his suspicion, and there was no ground.

At this point the Court adjourned.

22nd June.

The cross-examination of Miss Portario by Mr. Francis was continued. She remembered telling the Police Magistrate that when struggling with prisoner for the revolver after the shooting she was under the impression that the other person who was struggling with prisoner was deceased. She did not say Xavier was not there, but that she was not certain about seeing Mr. Xavier on the verandah at the time. Prisoner was not crying that afternoon. She had seen him crying sometimes, but she did not know what for. She did not remember receiving any letters from prisoner from May 1st to May 9th, but she received letters from him before the first of May. She identified the copy of the letter produced as in prisoner's handwriting. She had not the original; she tore it up long ago. It was dated "fourth," and that would be the fourth of April. She could not say whether that was the last or not.

At this point Mr. Francis asked that the witness might stand down for a few moments while he put the interpreter in the box.

Mr. Pereira, in reply to Mr. Francis, said he translated the letters produced from Portuguese into English, and to the best of his ability the translation was correct.

Mr. Francis put in a number of letters sent to Miss Portario by prisoner with a view to showing prisoner's state of mind.

The letters written by prisoner were all in a highly hysterical strain. Throughout he beseeched Miss Portario to disclose to him "the monster who has robbed you of your virtue," and declared "I am deprived of strength and sleep. I am going where you are sending me." Miss Portario in her letters warmly protested her innocence, and in one, alluding to his repeated allegations, wrote, "Have pity on me if you do not love me for compassion's sake. Do not kill me like this."

Cross-examination continued—From the beginning of March prisoner in his conversations with her frequently made the unfounded accusation against her which he made in his letters. He was constantly asking her "who it was." One of her letters referred to prisoner's delay-

ing the wedding, but it had not been delayed, and the date had not been fixed at the date of the letter, March 3rd. In this letter she threatened to take her life because of the slanders Ozorio had spread about her, but she never intended doing it. There was no foundation for prisoner's suspicions with regard to her, and he had never told her why he suspected her. When the old lady went into the verandah she said something to prisoner but she did not know what was said.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General—After thinking calmly over it, she did not know who it was who helped her to take the revolver from Ozorio. She saw Xavier at the door of the verandah before the shooting. She was not certain it was Xavier who helped to take the revolver from prisoner. No other man but Xavier came into the verandah after the shooting. The person who assisted her to take the revolver from prisoner was a man.

By the Chief Justice—The wedding had been arranged to take place on May 28th. A house had been got. She saw to the getting of clothing for the wedding, and prisoner got the house and furnished it. The house was near the Church. In his conversation with her about his suspicions, prisoner used to mention de Jesus as being the "betrayer," as he called it. She did not let Mr. de Jesus know of this state of things.

I am sorry to ask you this, but I think I ought, did he take liberties with you more than once or only once?—Many more.

Continuing she said that when in the house the family sometimes came in and interfered when they were quarrelling. Deceased never interfered. So far as she knew prisoner never charged Mr. de Jesus personally with taking liberties with her. She saw the revolver was a new one Prisoner did not say what he had got it for and she did not ask him. Asked why she wanted to take it from him she replied, "Why should he take such a dangerous object in the house."

When he treated you in this harsh way why did not you break off the engagement?—I told him to break it off and he would not.

Was your marriage bound to take place, or did you feel you must get married to him?—No.

What kind of man was deceased in his manner and temperament?—At home he was all right.

Was he a violent tempered man?—At times violent.

Were you maintained by him; were you dependent upon him?—No.

Have you means of your own?—Yes.

Did you pay him for your board and lodging?—I paid his mother.

Who rented the house; the mother or the deceased?—The deceased.

Did you and prisoner go to church and walk out after your engagement?—I did not go to church, but I used to walk out with him.

When did these liberties first commence, between you and prisoner?—About a year or two ago.

And did they go on until this time or did they stop?—They went on.

When was the last time so far as you can remember?—About the 7th of May.

The last two or three questions were put at the suggestion of a juror.

Did he or did he not complain about your having been seduced or betrayed before March by other people?—No.

Dr. Jordan gave evidence as to being called to No. 2, West Terrace, on the evening of the 9th of May about seven o'clock or shortly after, and seeing deceased lying on a bed upstairs. Life was then quite extinct. There were five bullet holes in the shirt, but he could only see four bullet wounds in the body. There were two bullet wounds over the right nipple penetrating to the lungs, a third one directly over the region of the stomach, and a fourth slightly to the right close by the region of the liver. Any one of the wounds would have been sufficient to cause death.

After tiffin Dr. Lowson was called. He made a post mortem examination of the body of deceased. He described the wounds found on the body.

P.O. Faherty gave evidence as to the finding of the fifth bullet in the verandah at No. 2, West Terrace, on the evening of May 9th.

Marie Terese de Jesus, sister of deceased, said that while in the dining room at No. 2,

West Terrace, on the evening in question she heard prisoner crying. He was in Glafira's room, which was only separated from hers by furniture—a ward-robe. This was not the first time she had heard prisoner cry. He and Miss Glafira had frequently quarrelled since the middle of March. She detailed her experience of the shooting, as at the Magistracy.

In reply to Mr. Francis, witness said there had been no quarrel or ill-will between prisoner and her mother.

Mrs. de Jesus, deceased's widow, then gave evidence in conformity with the story she told at the Magistracy.

The Court then adjourned.

23rd June.

Mr. Francis, in opening the case for the defence, said his first duty on behalf of his unfortunate client was to thank the jury very sincerely for the patient way in which they had listened during the past two days to the evidence, which was very wearisome and very painful and disagreeable to those who had to extract it and to those who had to listen to it. It was admitted at once that prisoner killed Mr. Jesus, but the jury would have to ask themselves whether prisoner at the time he fired these shots was really responsible for his actions; was he in such a state of bodily and mental health that he could in point of law be held to be responsible for the crime he had committed? The jury would be asked to form an opinion as to whether there was anything in the surrounding circumstances which would enable them to reduce the crime from one of murder to manslaughter. He proposed to call witnesses who would show that prisoner was not responsible for his actions, that he had been suffering from some form of mental disease which had deprived him of reasonable control over his thoughts and actions. The evidence he proposed to call would show that what prisoner was contemplating was not murder but suicide. For some few months past there had been such a change in prisoner's conduct, in his mode of living, in his mode of dealing with those around him, as to justify the inference that he should ask the jury to draw that he had suffered from some mental disease which for the last month or two had made him not responsible for his actions.

George Caldwell, accountant in the Dock Company's Office at Hongkong, said—I know prisoner. He had been in the employ of the Company for the past ten years. I remember the 9th of May. I got to the office about a quarter past nine. The prisoner was standing at the counter at the time talking with the manager, Mr. Gillies. As soon as I arrived at my desk prisoner, while apparently still engaged with Mr. Gillies, turned sharply round to me and in a rather excited way asked me what was the correct way of wording an obituary notice in English. He had the draft of such notice on the back of an "express," and said Mr. Remedios, another clerk in our office, had had an argument with him on the point, and he was rather worried as to whether it should be headed "died" or "dead" or "death." I told him sometimes we saw it "died" and sometimes "death." He seemed rather satisfied at this, as if he had carried his point. He then left me and went to the desk of Mr. Remedios. I heard him speaking to the latter, but could not hear what was said. The obituary notice was a mere form. I did not notice any name. Prisoner seemed very intent upon his work that afternoon; he was very quiet. I had occasion to speak to him about four o'clock and told him to keep back an indent for goods which had been prepared for New York and not to send it by the steamer on the following day. He was startled when I spoke to him and looked at me in a stupid manner as if he did not understand. I had to repeat the instructions before he took them in. When he looked up at me his eyes were very red and moist, and I thought at first he had been asleep at his work. When he left his desk it was very clear to me he had been crying, his eyes not only being moist but tears on his cheek. Prisoner's general behaviour in the office up to the 9th of May was on the whole good. His temper was, however, very solemn and morose. I should say that during

the last year he had been more reserved than before in the office, hardly speaking to anybody.

By the Attorney-General—Prisoner's duty was to check the invoices. A few days after the 9th of May Inspector Hanson did not call upon him.

By the Chief Justice—Mr. Gillies had warned prisoner on two or three occasions over his carelessness. Prisoner's salary was \$100 a month. He had got that for 18 months or two years. Prisoner did not tell him what this obituary notice was for.

P. M. de Graca, a bookkeeper in the employ of Messrs. Chater and Mody, said—I have known prisoner since a boy. He resided with me in Hongkong from 1886 to 1894. I remember seeing him on the morning of the 9th of May. I had come out of the church and I saw him at his window putting on his necktie. I called out, "Hello, why are you up so early." (It was eight o'clock.) Immediately afterwards he said to me, "Your sister-in-law is going away to-day for Shanghai." He put that to me as a question, and I said, "No." He persisted in saying "Oh, yes; because she got a telegram from her son." To this I replied, "It is possible, but I don't believe so." My sister-in-law did not go to Shanghai at that time, though it was known she was going. When I got home I asked my sister-in-law how it was she had had a telegram and not said a word about it, and she replied that there was no telegram. During the time prisoner was living with me his temper was not bad. During the last few months he lived with me, however, his manner became very queer. He would not speak to anyone for days and days, and at meal times he sat down at table but would not eat anything.

By the Attorney-General—He was not in any way related to prisoner. Prisoner's brother, however, married witness's daughter. He knew prisoner's father and mother. They died at a good age and were respectable sensible people. His sister-in-law went to Shanghai last Sunday.

M. da S. Guimaraes, in the employ of Arnhold, Karberg and Co., said—I was at school with prisoner, and I remember that his school mates used to call him by a nickname which means in English "crazy" or half-cracked. I have frequently spoken of him as crazy before his own face, and I think a good many of his other friends have done the same. He used to change his mind frequently. He was good tempered as a rule, but when he lost his temper—well it was more madness than temper. When I have told him to his face he was half mad that was my real opinion of him; I was not jesting. I have seen prisoner frequently. At one time he visited me frequently, but during the last few months she has never called upon me. I have never quarrelled with him.

By the Chief Justice—He knew prisoner was engaged to be married and he knew the young lady by sight.

C. A. M. de Jesus, a clerk in the employ of Captain Andersen, marine surveyor, said—I knew prisoner when I lived at the club—from 1894 to 1897. Prisoner was a messmate of mine. During that time his general behaviour was very strange. I think he was deranged in his mind, because no man except he was deranged would set about copying an unabridged dictionary when it was his own as he did.

By the Attorney-General—I did not think prisoner was a fit subject to be shut up in a lunatic asylum all his life. He thought it was a case of insane neurosis. I understood that prisoner copied all the "A's" in the dictionary. He thought he did it to master the Portuguese language.

Chui Chan, the bar boy at the Portuguese club, Vasco da Gama, said—I know prisoner, who was a member of the club. I remember prisoner coming to the bar about the 28th of April. Prisoner said, "I want to die. Can you arrange a man to kill me? I'll pay \$100." I did not give him any answer.

By the Attorney-General—When prisoner spoke in this way he appeared to him as if he was crazy. A few days after the 28th or 29th April he mentioned what prisoner had said to him.

M. Marques, a clerk in the employ of Powell and Company, said—I am a member of the Vasco da Gama Club, of which prisoner is also a member. I remember having a conversation

with him in the club towards the end of April. Prisoner asked me to take his life or get someone else to kill him, and he offered \$100. I told him not to talk nonsense. Prisoner had been talking to me very quietly before this.

P. M. da Silva, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. Shewan, Tomes, and Co., said—I have known prisoner since we were boys at school. I have always known him to be very eccentric and hot tempered, and have told him several times that the only place he was fit to be in was a lunatic asylum.

Mr. Francis said that that was all the evidence for the defence. He asked that there might be an adjournment until two o'clock.

The Attorney-General said that if his friend intended to rely on a plea of insanity it would be for the prosecution to call evidence to rebut this. The Crown had to assume that the man was sane, and it would have been out of order for him to call evidence on the point before. He asked to be allowed to call Dr. Atkinson, Dr. Lowson, Dr. Thompson, and Dr. Swan, all of whom had had the opportunity of seeing this man and testing his state of mind.

Mr. Francis—I have nothing to say to that.

The Chief Justice—Then you rely upon this defence?

Mr. Francis—Certainly, my lord.

Dr. Thompson, medical officer at the gaol, said he had paid special attention to prisoner, and had formed the opinion that he was sane.

The Court then adjourned for tiffin.

After tiffin Mr. Francis continued his cross-examination of Dr. Thompson, which he had begun just before the Court rose.

In reply to the Chief Justice, witness said he examined prisoner specially with the view to ascertaining whether he was insane or not, and he came to the conclusion that he was not insane.

Dr. Atkinson, Principal Civil Medical Officer for the Colony, said the first time he had an opportunity of seeing Ozorio was on the 16th of June at the gaol. He examined him with a view to ascertaining whether he was insane or not, and he came to the conclusion that the man was of sound mind. He had an interview with prisoner of some half-an-hour's duration. He talked with him on various subjects and examined him as to his general appearance. He had had experience of cases of insanity for the past 20 years. Prisoner answered the questions he put to him sensibly and coherently, and did not give any evidence of any delusion.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Francis, witness said that when he spoke to prisoner the latter said something about a suspicion he had. He was under the impression that somebody had been unfaithful to the young lady he was engaged to. He was under the impression that the medical attendant, whom she went to consult on one occasion without being accompanied by a lady friend, might have been unfaithful to her. He asked prisoner about the shooting, asking him what he did it for, and he replied that he did not know.

Dr. Lowson, at present in charge of the Lunatic Asylum, said the first time he saw Ozorio, except when he gave evidence at the Magistracy, was on the 16th June, when he went to the gaol with an open mind with the view of ascertaining whether prisoner was insane or not. He had three interviews with prisoner, and he came to the conclusion that he was of sound mind.

By Mr. Francis—The first interview lasted more than half-an-hour, and the main topic of conversation was the murder. Prisoner said he was innocent and had a perfectly clear conscience; and that he had shot the man. Asked why he did it he said he did not know, he could not help it. When witness said there must be some reason prisoner commenced a recital of events from last October, some of the details being most filthy. Witness gave these details. He formed no opinion as to whether prisoner was insane or not on the occasion of his first visit. The second and third times he saw him was with Dr. Thompson.

Re-examined by the Attorney-General—On the second and third occasions on which he saw prisoner witness came to the conclusion that he was sane.

The Attorney General said this was all the evidence he wished to call.

24th June.

Counsel having addressed the jury his Lordship summed up.

The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder and sentence of death was passed.

SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESSES OF THE INSURGENTS.

OVER A HUNDRED OFFICERS CAPTURED.

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S WIFE AND CHILDREN IN THE REBELS' HANDS.

THE ATTITUDE OF THE GERMANS.

18th June.

In view of the news brought from Manila last week by H.M.S. *Swift* as to the successful operations of the insurgents, the arrival of further despatches was awaited with great interest, it being considered by no means improbable that the next news would be that the capital of the Philippines was no longer in the hands of the Spaniards. Every day since Saturday the general enquiry has been "Has the *Zafiro* got in yet?" and as day succeeded day and there were still no tidings those specially interested began to get anxious. They were, however, set at rest yesterday morning by the arrival at about eight o'clock of H.M.S. *Linnet* with the mails from the Archipelago.

The *Linnet* left Hongkong on the 12th and arrived at Manila on June 22nd. The day she commenced a cruise to Cebu, which she reached on the 24th. She left Cebu on the 26th, and arrived at Manila Bay on Sunday last.

At Cebu she found the city in a state of quietude, and there was no fighting at the other places at which she passed. As she cruised along the coast, at Mindoro Island the rebels brought on board a sheep which they said was a present for the Governor-General, but as the latter knew this was offered merely in anticipation of favours to be returned he did not encourage them in their generosity. They subsequently said they would be obliged if they could be supplied with a pistol or two, as they had only one in the whole party.

When the *Linnet* steamed out of Manila Bay on Tuesday it was evident that whether the troops from San Francisco arrived early or late the city must soon succumb, and the officers are of opinion that this has taken place by now. The rebels were carrying everything before them, and there was fighting within a mile and a half of the English club. The foreign ladies had taken refuge on the ships in the harbour, whilst many of the men were living at the club. A great many residents had booked passages in the *Yuensang*, which goes to Amoy with a number of Chinese and then comes to Hongkong. Fires—the work of the rebels—were of frequent occurrence, and on Monday evening a huge blaze could be seen on the outskirts supposed to be caused by the firing of some petroleum works.

Quite a budget of news was contained in the despatches brought by the *Linnet*. One matter touched upon is the attitude of the Germans in Manila, the idea being that they have some thing up their sleeve. Says one correspondent:—"The Germans are disposed to be meddlesome. When the war-ship *Kaiserin Augusta* came in she saluted the Spanish forts on the Luneta. It is reported that the Germans and the Spanish are very chummy, inviting one another to dinner parties and going about arm in arm everywhere. It is also reported that another German warship is on its way here." Whether there is anything in this or not the United States Government have thought it advisable to strengthen their fleet at Manila, Consul-General Wildman informing us that they are accordingly sending out two of their big men-of-war—the *Miantonch* and the *Monadnock*.

The Governor-General, who recognises the hopelessness of resistance, is in favour of sur-

rendering. In consequence he has had a dispute with the Archbishop, and as the result has resigned his military command, retaining only his position as head of the civil government. Among those taken prisoners by the insurgents are the Governor-General's wife and five children. These, like the other prisoners, are being well treated. The wounded Spaniards have every attention bestowed upon them by the doctors of the American fleet, there being so little sickness among the Americans that their doctors can put in almost all their time at the hospital at Cavite. The other day Consul-General Williams visited the prisoners, taking with him a large supply of fruit, which he distributed among the wounded, who were so touched by this kindly act that they cheered the Consul-General heartily.

Last week the Archbishop gave out that he had had a communication from God, who had promised that the "Yankee pigs" should be driven out of the island and that Spain would be triumphant. By the way, the priests are the pet aversions of the Filipinos. The Insurgents got hold of a couple recently and murdered and mutilated them. They hold five as prisoners at the present time.

To show how completely the city of Manila is at the mercy of the Insurgents we may state that the latter have taken possession of the water-works. They threaten to cut the pipes hourly, but Consul-General Williams has strongly advised them not to do so, pointing out that it would bring about a horrible state of affairs in Manila and that the children and the neutrals would suffer most. In consequence of these representations the Insurgents have held their hands for the present.

On Thursday of last week a small schooner arrived in Manila Bay from Batangas as a present to General Aguinaldo from a rich native, who has also sent him three other small vessels as

Aguinaldo has captured a good deal of money, which he has sent to the fleet for safe-keeping.

Among the important captures made by the rebels within the past week are Santa Anna, a suburb of Manila, Mereveles, and a fort and magazine near Malate. The latter were captured in plain view of the fleet, the fighting being very bitter.

On Monday Aguinaldo held a council of Filipinos at Old Cavite for the purpose of organising a provisional Government. Consul-General Williams, however, advised him to adjourn the council for two months, as he would then be better able to grasp the conditions.

The news of the sad death of Captain Gridley, whilst not unexpected, was received with sincere regret by the fleet, the captain, who did splendid service at the naval battle, being a great favourite. All the flags were hoisted half-mast on the reception of the news.

It will be gathered from the foregoing that on the arrival of the troops from San Francisco the Americans will have no difficulty in securing Manila. Admiral Dewey has not been anxious for the place to surrender before; then, not feeling in a position to adequately police it.

20th June.

The *Yuensang*, which arrived at Hongkong yesterday morning, brought with her about 58 Europeans, mostly British, and in addition about 30 nuns from Manila. She landed about 80 Chinese passengers at Amoy. The *Yuensang* left Manila at about eight o'clock on Tuesday evening of last week, H.M.S. *Linnet* sailing for Hongkong on the same day. Nothing special appears to have happened in the meantime. The Insurgents, however, had drawn still closer to the city, and were within a quarter of a mile off. In consequence every body was anxious to get away. Practically all the foreign women and children had been got out, but some of the men still remained inside. At about 12 o'clock on Tuesday night, when about 70 miles out, the *Yuensang* came across a large ship supposed to be one of those bringing troops from San Francisco.

H.M.S. *Bonaventure* left for Manila yesterday morning, her departure having been postponed until the arrival of the French mail. Another vessel will leave shortly, either the *Pigmy* or the *Plover*, both of which are to be kept ready for sea at a moment's notice. The *Bonaventure* will remain at Manila until relieved by the *Iphigenia*, ordered from the north.

American papers to hand show that the popularity of Admiral Dewey is increasing in the United States. Some of the papers strongly advocate running him as President. Babies are being named after him, while Dewey hats, Dewey ties, etc., are as much the rage as were at one time articles of attire to which the name "Trilby" was attached.

21st June.

In our issue of yesterday we announced that when about sixty miles out from Manila on Tuesday night of last week the captain of the *Yuensang* descried in the darkness a large vessel which he took to be one of the American transports. The news brought by the *Zafiro*, which anchored just beyond Stonecutter's Island at eight o'clock yesterday morning, is, however, to the effect that when she left Manila Bay on Friday last nothing had been seen of the reinforcements, though the *Baltimore* had gone to the north-east point of Luzon in the hope of coming across them. There was a rumour in the town yesterday that the *Charleston* had called at Amoy, but Consul-General Wildman informs us that he does not think there is anything in it, or he would have had some official intimation.

We may mention that with the view to preventing complications Admiral Dewey gave the captain of the *Zafiro* strict injunctions to have no dealings with any cargo boats, and to bring nothing whatever back but the consular mails. Therefore anyone wishing to send a letter to Manila by the vessel, which returns on Wednesday, must send it under cover to his consul, who will see to its delivery. No stamp is required.

With regard to the future of the Philippines, Aguinaldo has given out that the object of the Insurgents is to become part and parcel of the United States, or if this cannot be arranged, to become an independent republic, and that if any power other than the United States wish to secure the control of the islands they will have to fight for it.

Last week an attempt was made to poison Aguinaldo. After a meal he was taken suddenly ill and exhibited symptoms which showed clearly that poison had been mixed with his food. He was bad for two days, at the end of which time he seemed to have practically got all right again.

Since he took over the command of the Insurgents in Luzon the Insurgents have taken nearly 4,000 Spanish soldiers prisoners and nearly 1,000 natives under Spanish officers, or nearly 5,000 in all. All the prisoners have been taken with rifles, so that Aguinaldo has now 10,300 rifles in addition to eight field pieces. One of the last places to fall into the hands of the Insurgents is Bulacan, the capital of the province of that name. They are also in possession of Balango (across the Bay from Manila in an opposite direction to Cavite), the next place in importance to Manila. The Insurgents now control all north of Manila and the Bay.

Thirty Carabineros who deserted from the Spaniards last week were re-captured and shot.

The Spaniards have sunk the cruiser *Cebu* in the channel to obstruct the River Pasig.

Bugler McSweeney, of the *Boston*, died last Thursday. This is the first death among the Americans since they entered the Bay.

The Americans at Manila purpose to fittingly celebrate "the Fourth," next month.

Admiral Dewey has forwarded to Consul-General Wildman an acceptable gift in the shape of a large case of mangos.

The *Crown of Germany*, which was at Manila with coal, is by permission of Admiral Dewey, taking 1,000 coolies to Amoy.

The *Zafiro* passed the *Kaiser* just outside Corregidor. She probably arrived at Manila on Saturday.

22nd June.

The American despatch boat, the *Zafiro*, which arrived from Manila at eight o'clock on Monday morning and anchored in Chinese waters just beyond Stonecutter's Island, has returned to the Philippines earlier than was at first intended. It had been arranged that she should not depart until Wednesday, but she left on Tuesday night at about six o'clock. An unexpected step taken by the Chinese Government is responsible for this. At about

four o'clock on Monday afternoon Mr. H. M. Hillier, collector of Chinese Customs, of course acting on instructions from his superiors, requested the Captain to leave Chinese waters immediately, adding that he could not be allowed to take anything on board, not even a mail, while there. Although this is contrary to international law, the *Zafiro* having the right to stay in neutral waters for 24 hours and to ship any necessary stores and to coal, the Captain thought it advisable to comply, and accordingly moved into British waters, where he was entitled to remain until six o'clock on Tuesday night.

In view of the scramble for ports in the east, it is not at all unlikely that this will result in China "leasing" another of her stations on the coast. The United States squadron, having to remain out here, will require a naval base, and we may expect to hear of her following the example of Germany and Russia and seizing one at the expense of the Celestial Empire.

With regard to the reported Spanish reinforcements for the Philippines, Consul-General Wildman has received a telegram from the U. S. Consul at Gibraltar stating that the Spanish fleet arrived at Cartagena on the coast of Spain on Saturday. The telegram adds "Destination unknown, but said to be Philippines." We can hardly think, however, that the Spaniards will commit such a huge blunder as to render their coast practically defenceless, while at the same time sending to the east a force which would be utterly inadequate to cope with that the Americans would have at their disposal at the Philippines by the time the Spanish ships arrived. This is probably a move on the part of Spain to tempt the Americans to weaken their Atlantic squadron by sending a few of their vessels to harass the Spanish coast, to be overwhelmed by the fleet which it has been given out is for the Philippines.

23rd June.

The number of foreign men-of-war in Manila Bay continues to increase, and it is more than likely that it will be added to rather than diminished within the next week or so. H.M.S. *Plover* left for there yesterday morning, and she will be followed this morning by H.M.S. *Pigmy*. The British squadron in the Bay will when these vessels arrive comprise: the *Immortalite*, armoured cruiser; *Bonaventure*, cruiser; *Rattler*, gunboat; *Plover*, gunboat; and *Pigmy*, gunboat. The German squadron in the Bay consists of the *Kaiser*, flag ship; *Irene*, cruiser; *Gefion*, cruiser; *Cormoran*, cruiser; and *Kaiserine Augusta*, cruiser.

With regard to the operations of the Americans in the West Indies, yesterday Consul-General Wildman received the following telegram:—"Shafter's troops landed near Santiago de Cuba, but we do not expect to do anything for a week."

The start was made for Manila late this afternoon, says a San Francisco despatch of the 25th ult., and the first American army to sail for a foreign shore is now on the Pacific. The three transports carried about 2,500 men. The expedition, which is under the command of Brigadier-General Anderson, consists of four companies of regulars, under the command of Major Rob; the First Regiment California Volunteers, Colonel Smith; the First Oregon Volunteers, Colonel Summers; a battalion of 50 heavy artillery, Major Eary; and about 100 sailors and eleven naval officers. The fleet is loaded with supplies to last a year, and carries a big cargo of ammunition and naval stores for Admiral Dewey's Fleet. It was not considered probable that any more troops would be dispatched before another week had passed.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN MANILA BAY.]

Manila Bay, 13th June, 1898.

Manila is surrounded by the insurgents. There are three forces deployed about the city:—One to the south between Malate and Pasay or practically in the outskirts of the town; one to the east cutting off communication with Laguna de Bay; and one on the north which has stopped railway connection between Manila and the rich supply points to which it runs.

The success of the rebel forces has been and is wonderful. They have gone on from one

victory to another until now we are not surprised when we hear that they have captured another Spanish stronghold with a considerable number of prisoners, including Governors, Brigadier-Generals, Colonels of the line, Captains, et al. So common are these achievements that we no longer express astonishment that these half clad, poorly armed natives should cover themselves with glory in struggles with their hated former masters.

General Aguinaldo has more than surpassed the expectations of those who favoured his entry into the Philippines. He has gone to work with an earnestness and thoroughness that has enabled him to organize a sort of cosmos out of a most deplorable chaos. It is only a few weeks since he arrived here and yet he took the rabble of insurgents and in a few days seemed to have them in shape for campaigning, at the same time forming a provisional government of which he is the head as dictator. It must be gratifying to Consul-General Wildman to read this news, because he conducted at Hongkong the negotiations by which it was arranged that Aguinaldo should return to the Islands as an ally of the United States Naval forces to carry on a land campaign against the Spaniards.

The situation at this writing is as follows: General Aguinaldo has captured during the last two weeks nearly 2,000 Spanish troops, of whom over 900 are regulars! During these operations not a score of his men have lost their lives and certainly not over 50 been captured by the enemy. I know with my own eyes that he has over 600 Spanish regulars because I have counted that number myself. The actual figures of Spaniards in Aguinaldo's hands imprisoned at Cavite and captured in different battles of the past two weeks are 11 officers of and above the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, including two Brigadier-Generals, who belong to the flower of Spain's army; 79 officers lower than Lieutenant-Colonel, including Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants; 632 Spanish regulars belonging to the crack 73rd and 74th Regiments, who have fought in Cuba as well as in the Philippines; 88 Philipinos who had served in the Spanish army and could not be trusted to go free, although over 1,000 Philipinos arrayed under Spain's banner but captured by Aguinaldo's forces immediately turned around and joined the latter as willingly as if they had never fought against him!

Aside from these are five prominent priests, the heads of important parishes in the provinces recently captured by the insurgents. These are the men the rebels hate more than the Spaniards and they chuckle with joy when they point them out in the prisons.

In addition to these prisoners at Cavite, they have several hundred at other points, such as Imus. In fact nearly all the available space at Cavite is taken up, so that it is necessary to quarter them elsewhere. If they continue their brilliant record of victories and captures, it will be necessary to build stockades in which to detain these valiant Spanish soldiers!

This leads me to comment on that glorious quality of which we have heard so much, the unconquerable valour of the Spaniards! Let me say in all earnestness that if the rest of the Spanish army does not show more courage than these forces that have fought against the rebels during the past two weeks, they will no more be able to stand up against American regulars or volunteers than chaff can keep its position in a gale of wind. I would hide my face in shame as an Anglo-Saxon if an American or British body of soldiers surrendered to these natives as I have seen these brave Spaniards do. When I think of the way Americans have fought Indians—with whom these natives cannot compare in skill and valour—and the way Britishers have done their duty in the passes of northern India fighting foes that themselves could stand off these insurgents ten against a hundred, I am prone to think of these Spanish soldiers either as cowards or as traitors. Still, one Colonel of the line told me to-day in response to my special questions that he and his fellow officers as well as a goodly part of the rank and file captured were trained soldiers of Spain's best army corps.

Lest I be too severe, however, I will stop here for a moment and pay respect to the gallant sailor men that were killed or wounded in the great naval battle of May 1st. They

were men of whom Spain can be proud. All honour to them. Were her army composed of the same quality of fighters, I doubt if there would be a Spanish prisoner in Cavite to-day. I have no feeling against Spaniards myself. In many respects I admire them. Some of my best friends are Spaniards and I am quite sure that were they to see what I have seen here they would agree that my compliments paid to the Spanish army were not unmerited.

The insurgents under General Tomas Mascara and Major J. Martinez Labor have just captured the large Cathedral or old Church at Old Cavite with 270 Spanish prisoners, of whom 144 were Spanish Marine Infantry, 24 Spanish Cazadores, 75 native troops, 20 native Civil Guards, 2 Spanish Civil Guards (officers), 5 Spanish officers of various ranks. These were commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Cardiel, a Spanish officer of some prominence who looked like a man that would have died before surrendering, but who finally gave in like Mary's little lamb! By permission of General Aguinaldo I went into the insurgent lines, saw the last of the fight and the surrender. Here was, then, a garrison of 270 Spanish troops of whom two-thirds were real Spaniards, commanded; it was supposed, by valiant officers, who surrendered abjectly without terms to only 300 insurgents, undisciplined, poor marksmen, and most of them never under fire before. They were besieged for eight days before giving in, but they never attempted a sortie night or day or risked an engagement with the insurgents, in which they would have stood at least a fair chance of victory or escape. During the day prior to the surrender they fired a few shots out of loopholes cut in the church walls, which either went over our heads or did not reach us. There was no spirit in their firing. The insurgents returned the firing at intervals. At about 3 p.m. of the day they raised the white flag and soon after filed out and laid down their arms like meek and lowly children. To tell the truth, I was deeply disappointed. I wanted to see a "scrap." Had those prisoners been Americans I would have been tempted to order them to be shot for cowardice. During the siege of this church, which ended in its garrison surrendering, 3 insurgents were killed and 2 wounded, with a loss of 4 Spaniards killed and 5 wounded. Is that significant of hard fighting?

Now that the insurgents are in possession of this old church they hold the entire Bay shore right around to Malate, for one place after another they have seized Old Cavite, Binacayan, Bacor, Zapote, Las Pinas, Paranaque, and Pasay. Back from the Bay they have also occupied Imus, San Francisco Malabon, Pasig, and other lesser towns.

But this is not all. They now control the provinces of Cavite, Balacan, and Bataan, and can when they wish secure Batangas and Pampanga. With these they will have surrounded the Bay with the exception of Manila province itself—and they have nearly all of that outside of the city. Not only have they obtained these important districts, but they have even won greater prizes in the persons of the Governors of Cavite and Bataan, who are now imprisoned at Cavite. The Governor of Balacan is surrounded and must soon be a prisoner.

The Governor of Cavite is one of the most prominent and influential Spaniards ever occupying that post. He belongs to one of the proudest of Spanish families and is a Brigadier-General in the regular army with a long record of services and innumerable decorations. He has served in Cuba as well as in the Philippines. A handsomer man is seldom met. In a conversation with him, I learned enough of his history to appreciate what a humiliation it is to be in an insurgent prison. His name is Leopolda Garcia Pena. He was once spoken of by the Madrid papers as a possible candidate for the Captain-Generalship.

Then there is the Governor of Bataan, Brigadier-General Antonio Cordoba, another of Spain's proudest sons and a man of ability and long service. He was unable to converse with me, either from indisposition or inability resulting from wounds inflicted in an effort to commit suicide when he was captured by the insurgents. He is a member of a very wealthy family and it is reported that an offer has already been made to the insurgents to release him for a large

ransom of cash to be paid on delivery of his person.

I might numerate a list of Colonels, Captains, and other officers captured, but these are sufficient to show what the insurgents are doing. One of the captains of the American fleet said to me that the rebels had made a record in prisoners that any army could be proud of. I have seen General Aguinaldo and interviewed him several times, but he indulges in no boasts, makes no prophecies, and in every way seems to be acting the part of a successful leader. The stories that have reached Hongkong about trouble between him and other rebels are not true. He now has nearly 5,000 men in the field, of whom 3,500 are well armed. If he had the rifles he could put ten times as many into service, as there are volunteers without limit.

Money is coming in to support him. \$10,000 was brought in to-day. Receipts are given with the intention of repaying if a Government is eventually organized which can pay it back. yesterday a large tug or small steamboat came into the Bay flying the insurgent flag, which was presented to Aguinaldo by a rich rebel in Batangas province. He has two captured launches which are towing barges across Bacor bay from Cavite loaded with ammunition taken from the arsenal to be used in attacking the Spanish forces in and around Manila.

Credit is due to the insurgents for the way in which they are treating the Spanish prisoners and wounded. After repeated visits to the hospitals and prisons I can say that they are shown every consideration they can expect. The rooms are clean, large, and airy and they have enough to eat—no luxuries but solid food, mostly rice and meat. They are allowed great freedom and it is difficult to find the guards. In the hospitals the doctors of the American ships are doing excellent work and many Spanish officers and soldiers owe their lives to this gratuitous and generous service of skilled surgeons of the U.S. Navy.

In considering all these points it must be remembered, however, that the presence of the American fleet at anchor off Cavite has very much to do with the success of Aguinaldo and the humane treatment of the Spanish prisoners. The Spaniards themselves in prison and hospital continually speak of this and some of them have even intimated to me that they feel absolutely safe from injury or suffering as long as the American ships are in the Bay. Aguinaldo knows that Admiral Dewey will not permit the prisoners to be cruelly treated—and the Spaniards know it also, despite the blood curdling, lying proclamations of the Archbishop and Captain-General. Everybody remarks: What would be the case if the conditions were reversed? Would the Americans and Insurgents fare as well?

Aguinaldo came here under American protection; and the moral support of the American fleet—for the Americans are giving little active assistance, being occupied with their own work—has been of unlimited help and encouragement to him as well as a check and element of depression to the Spaniards. In estimating Aguinaldo's strength and ability these facts must be borne in mind, and yet I would not suggest any intention to detract from his just dues. I simply review the situation impartially so that your readers may know the truth.

From all sides I hear kind words for Admiral Dewey. I have talked with Britishers, Germans, Frenchmen, Japanese, and Swiss, and without exception they speak in highest terms of him and his management of the blockade. The cordial relations between the Britishers and the Americans is most marked, although nothing is being done in violation of neutrality. Every British Captain in the port swears by the Admiral and friendly calls are exchanged every day by the officers. If the British and American naval vessels were near together instead of seven miles apart, the same good fellowship would exist among their officers. The Germans are now coming around under the influence of the Admiral's tact and firmness and giving less cause for observations on their intentions and methods; while the French and Japanese are very quiet.

Manila is almost panicstricken. Most of the foreign residents have taken refuge under pro-

tection of their Consuls and, by permission of Admiral Dewey, on merchant ships in the harbour. The Spanish women, children, and priests are being placed inside the strong forts at San Juan del Monte, where a garrison of several thousand Spanish troops are stationed. Yesterday 340 bullock carts of supplies were seen wending their way from Manila out to these forts, which would be beyond reach of the American guns and a protection against the insurgents' attacks.

On excellent authority I hear that the Captain-General is ready to surrender to Admiral Dewey, but that the Archbishop and other members of the Council have overruled him.

At this writing fighting is going on a little to the south of Malate. We can hear the reports of guns and see the smoke.

News just to hand show that the insurgents have taken nearly 3,000 prisoners since they began operations, of whom over half are Spanish regulars.

LATER.

The insurgents here captured the water tanks at St. Olan and may cut the pipes leading into the city, but influence is being brought to bear to prevent this, for the sake of the foreign residents as well as the Spaniards.

The Governor-General has ordered all male Spaniards and Mestizos over 19 to enroll as volunteers with the penalty of being otherwise treated as rebels.

The German first class cruiser *Kaiserin Augusta* has just arrived, making three German men-of-war in port. Naturally this creates some comment on what is meant, for certainly that number of war vessels are not needed to protect German interests.

A big fire is raging in the upper or northern side of Manila. No details are at hand of its cause, but it would appear from the Bay to be quite destructive, with danger to the rest of the city if a strong wind comes up. There are indications of rain, however, which may subdue the flames.

Manila Bay, 17th June.

No place was ever more at the mercy of a foe than is Manila to the Americans and Insurgents. The former by sea and the latter by land have established a cordon that is drawing closer and tighter each day, until this ancient, proud capital of Spain's pride of the Far East—the Philippines—is humbled almost into complete submission.

How different it is to-day from that hour when the venerable Archbishop and the austere Captain-General exhorted the people of the island to all kinds of vengeance on the wicked Americans, and described them as such awful and dangerous creatures that they must all be crushed by the foot of Christian Spain.

The chief news of the moment is that Manila is ready to surrender. Not that the Archbishop and Captain-General are going to voluntarily capitulate before they are compelled or vigorously advised to do so, but that the backbone of resistance is unquestionably broken, and that upon a real show of force and intention to bombard the town if it does not give in the Spaniards will haul down the Spanish flag. I have intimations to this effect from so many sources that I am confident future developments will prove that I am not far from the truth. I am not located in Manila, but I am in touch with those who are and who can be believed.

The most exciting feature of the past week was the look-out for a torpedo attack upon the American squadron on Tuesday night. The report had reached the Admiral that the Spaniards had dropped two small gunboats down the Pasig to its mouth from above the bridges and equipped them with torpedoes for the purpose of attacking the American men-of-war under cover of night. The Admiral was not to be caught napping, and, although there is great caution every night, an extra effort was made on Tuesday night to keep diligent watch. It was a beautiful sight. The search lights of all the ships were in operation from dusk to dawn, with only short intermissions now and then. I doubt if any torpedo boat of any fleet could have slipped in and landed its missile successfully, or before it would have been riddled with the fire of the smaller guns. If the Spaniards really intended such an attack I could not blame them for being frightened out of it, for the slightest object was visible in every direction. The two

boats reported as detailed for this work were the *Cebu* and *Querus*. On Wednesday morning the *Boston*, *Concord* and *Callao* reconnoitred the entrance to the river, the latter craft saucily running up right under the noses of the Spanish guns, but no such dangerous ships were discovered. It was first stated that they had come out and run to some hiding spot in the upper end of the bay, or gone out to Marivales or Subig, but a gentleman just from Manila states that no such boats have left the river and that the *Cebu* is still anchored at her old position as a sort of protection against possible attacks of insurgents.

General Aguinaldo at this writing is not doing quite so much active fighting as a few days ago in the vicinity of Manila, but he is strengthening his lines every day, until now he has a large force deployed in strong detachments all around the city, cutting off not only communication with the interior but all opportunities of escape or relief.

The latest reports on his campaign show the following disposition of his forces—To the north and north-east he has men who are operating from Caloorcan, Malabon, and San José de Navotas. All three of these places were recently captured by the insurgents and now they are working closer in from these points. While attacking some Spaniards in the neighbourhood of Tondo the latter set fire to some native huts, which burned so furiously as to get beyond their control and did much damage to very valuable property. The sight at night as the flames shot up reminded one of the scene after the great naval battle of May 1st. During the skirmish near Tondo a small force of native Spanish guards ran away from the place at which they were stationed and joined the rebels. But such incidents are happening every day. The Spanish officials in Manila all live in fear of their lives, because they know that the large native population at heart sympathises with Aguinaldo and may revolt in his favour at any hour that is favourable.

To the east and south there are more insurgents located, waiting any opportunity to harass the Spaniards and capturing one place after another that enables them to get nearer to the heart of Manila.

A safe estimate would be 6,500 men as the number General Aguinaldo has in the field, but he could put 50,000 there if he were supplied with arms. Ammunition for his rifles he has in abundance, to the extent of nearly two million rounds of cartridges.

The Governors of Batangas and Bulacan have just been captured, together with a considerable number of Spanish soldiers. Before this Aguinaldo had in prison the Governors of Cavite and Bataan. Now, with the most recent additions to his remarkable list of prizes, he has under his control all the provinces around Manila Bay except Pampangas on the north and Manila on the east. All the latter outside the city is in insurgent hands and all of Pampangas except San Fernando, where the Governor is besieged, and Angeles, where another small Spanish garrison is completely surrounded. Any day the news may come of the surrender of these two towns.

All the Governors are prominent Spaniards, oftentimes Generals in the regular army. It is not difficult to imagine their chagrin and humiliation at capture by a crowd of half clad, poorly armed, but earnest natives.

Looking at a map of Manila Bay, one can readily understand what splendid work the natives have done, when the provinces of Batangas, Cavite, Manila, Bulacan, Pampangas and Bataan are practically in their hands, leaving only the city of Manila and two small villages in the country.

The Governor of Batangas gave in without a struggle. 500 Spaniards surrendered to 240 insurgents without firing a bullet. The Spanish prisoners themselves confirm the reports of the insurgents.

Some of the men who are helping General Aguinaldo greatly are Senor Leyber, Senor Lagarda, Senor Arevalo, Senor Daniel Tirona, and Baldermo Aguinaldo, a cousin of General Aguinaldo. Senor Tirona is Minister of War, and Baldermo Minister of Finance.

The prisons around Cavite are crowded with Spanish soldiers, and every cot in the hospital is taken, but they are all treated most humanely.

Many of them are doubtless better off than when in the Spanish service.

Colonel Johnson, General Aguinaldo's Chief of Ordnance, who is also quite an authority on hospitals, prisons, &c., used in warfare, says that the Spaniards are far better treated by the insurgents than the Spaniards in the Philippines or elsewhere have ever treated their prisoners of war; and he is doubtless right, at least as far as the Philippines are concerned.

June 12th was a great day for the insurgents. They assembled to the number of nearly 10,000 troops at Old Cavite, where 1,000 troops were drawn up, and a stand was erected to hear the reading of Aguinaldo's last proclamation, which amounts to a declaration of independence and a formal announcement of the formation of a provisional government. A band played, speeches were made, a feast was served, flags and bunting were flown to the breeze, and despite the heavy rains a good time was enjoyed by all.

The increase in the number of German and French—especially the former—men-of-war in port is exciting much comment. There are now three German war vessels here, the *Kaiserin Augusta*, with Vice-Admiral Diedrichs, the *Irene*, and *Cormoran*; two French, the *Bruix* and *Pascal*. The latter arrived on Wednesday. The *Kaiserin Augusta* is a big ship, and it is reported that another large cruiser will soon come.

The *Baltimore* went out this morning to meet the *Charleston* and her charges, the troop and supply ships. It is now expected that they will reach here between the 20th and 26th. With the arrival of the *Charleston* and more naval vessels en route, Admiral Dewey will soon have a squadron in Philippine waters larger than the United States ever before sent into foreign waters.

It is rumoured that in view of the additions to the German and French ships here the British will send another large cruiser to join the *Immortalite*.

General Aguinaldo states that he now has in all nearly 5,000 Spanish prisoners, of whom 4,000 are regulars. He also declares that all northern Luzon is in the hands of insurgents. 500 more prisoners were brought to Cavite yesterday. At this rate there will be little left of the Spanish army by the time they wish to make the final stand against the combined Americans and insurgents.

Consul Williams, who is always assisting the Admiral as much as possible, is also keeping in touch with what happens both in the Spanish and insurgent lines. He looks for the surrender of Manila without bloodshed.

There is a well founded rumour that the family of Captain-General Augustin, who were sent into the country before hostilities commenced, have fallen into the hands of the insurgents. If so they are sure of kind treatment, as the rebels are showing the utmost consideration for all prisoners—especially women and children.

It would not be surprising if Manila was in the possession of the United States forces before another letter reaches you.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN MANILA CITY.]

Manila, 13th June.

Within probably a few short days Spain will lose possession of one of her few remaining colonies, the Philippine Islands, which if not the richest of her possessions, are islands abounding in wealth and easy to rule if the administrative faculties of its successive governors had proved a trifle more developed. The statesmen of Spain are most likely, if now they be at all reflective, regretting the spirit of charity which led their colonials here to spend a few fortunes on churches and allowed only the financial crumbs that fell therefrom to be devoted to the navy as represented by the squadron in the Philippines. Or rather the squadron that was. Had the Spanish expended sufficient money to keep that fleet in fit condition to perform the duties for which it was presumably intended, and moreover created adequate defences at the entrance to the bay of Manila, the assumption in most ordinary minds is that the American squadron would have been kept at a respectable distance from Corregidor instead of being about to take possession of a colony of such

known wealth and unknown latent wealth as these islands constitute. For weeks past the Spanish military and naval mind has been buoyed up with the hope that reinforcements consisting of ships and soldiers are on their way from Spain for their relief, and although so far they are willing to acknowledge that the fighting has gone against them yet they invariably brighten up with a finishing smile to inform you of the dispatch of their reliefs. It is difficult if wise to venture the opinion as to this being a broken reed. What the soldiers and sailors have suffered in this brief campaign will doubtless never truly be made known, and so lax and disgraceful has become the administration that those sufferings are now simply accepted by the victims with an air of resignation as inevitable. Two instances showing the complete inability of the Commissariat Department to cope with what should be its ordinary duties came before my notice this week. The road in which is situated the house I am staying in is guarded by three pickets, two military and one naval. One military picket in the disastrous retreat from Zapote made a detour, and the captain, a very amiable officer, brought his men after wandering through swamps and fording rivers to a position he was ordered to occupy. He had been dodging about for forty-eight hours, and five hours after his arrival I visited his post and found him and his men quite exhausted. They had had nothing to eat since they left Zapote and had been five hours waiting for food from Manila. We fed him up, but his men had to wait till their allowance of rice arrived. The naval officer in charge of the next outpost was in the same condition—several times saturated with midnight rains he had had no food for forty-eight hours. How the authorities expect these unfortunate soldiers to fight on stomachs that have remained inactive for such a period is a problem that only the superior official mind can demonstrate. Probably they are unaware that they are allowing a state of things exactly in harmony with the rebel programme. What the Insurgents are now doing, and doing successfully, is worrying their opponents night and day and sniping them from under cover at all times, with the result that the Spanish soldier is wearied, unnerved, exposed to all weathers, and generally his system is being worn out. In addition he is ill-fed, to put it in its most respectable phase. The hospitals and churches are over crowded with sick and wounded—and there are not a few churches in Manila—and when one comes across the soldiers and sailors on outpost duty sleeping on wet roads and fields, their blankets saturated with a heavy still descending rain, varied with a tropical evaporation in the morning and a broiling sun in the day time, it is really wonderful how any sound men are left standing to fight at all. This description of affairs is not imaginative; it can be seen at anytime if one takes the trouble to occasionally visit the outposts.

At the present moment on either side of the house in which I am writing, a fight is proceeding. The Spanish are doggedly holding on to their position, which bars the victorious onrush of the rebels to the walls of old Manila. The ancient Polvorin, or powder-magazine, on the road at the end of Malate, which leads to Cavite, is occupied by the Spanish, who there, with troops scattered outside in its close vicinity, have about 2,000 men, supported by several field pieces and mountain guns. For a week nearly right after night this has been the object of fierce attacks by the rebels, but as the other side of the road is bounded by an impassable swamp, and the advance must come by the road, the efforts of the rebels have been without success. At this moment are heard the fierce rattle of small arms, the screeching of the rebel machine guns, and the heavy booming of the artillery with the hissing of the shells as they force a passage through the air. To the east with the same impetuosity the rebels have thrown themselves repeatedly on the trenches and stockades at St. Ana, without success, and their shooting as suddenly drops as its commences, but only to be renewed again later. Sta. Mesa, a little further to the north-east, is also kept engaged, for in that direction, protecting the new powder magazine and father on the water works, the Spaniards have many men. There is not much doubt if

this harassing of the Spanish proceeds but a little time longer the insurgents by concentrating their men on one position can break through into Manila and the campaign three-parts completed may be judiciously left to the Americans to finish. Report has it that Admiral Dewey is more than satisfied with the work of the insurgents and is desirous that they should remain where they are until these long talked of American troops arrive, and this may be true, for no rebel in creation let alone the Asiatic, could resist so tempting an opportunity to pillage as the suburbs of Manila would offer, and as pillage would lead to resistance and resistance to murder, and the Admiral having proved himself a humane man, truth is given to the statement.

When I last wrote the rebels had surprised and captured Bacoor, and since then they have made wonderful progress, which the firm stand of the Spaniards at the Polverrin and St. Ana only checked. After the capture of Bacoor, I was permitted to proceed to the Zapote river, where the Spaniards on one side faced the rebels on the other, and I arrived after a Spanish endeavour to regain possession of the old stone bridge had proved futile. The towns of Las Pinas and Paranaque were held by detachments of Spanish troops to cover the retreat of the main body at Zapote, and at the latter place the Spanish had strong defences provided by the large stone church and convent which command the road. But on the morning of the 5th whilst the Spanish were awaiting the rebels to cross Zapote a large body of them made a detour, forded the river, and came upon the flank of the surprised Spaniards. To give an exact description of the fight is of course not possible, for as the Spanish decline to allow any correspondents to remain with the troops in the field, and as both the Spanish and rebel descriptions are so utterly untrue, it need only be said that the Spanish retreated with loss from Las Pinas and Paranaque under cover of the magazine which guards the road at Malate, and at this point the foes confront one another. Here their usual mode of entertainment is volley firing, though it is doubtful if much damage is done on either side. The rebels cannot be expected to be good marksmen, only having had their rifles for a week, and the value of the Spanish soldier as a shot may be gauged when a Spanish naval officer confided to me this week that three parts of his men did not know how to use their rifles! One point I have noticed is that when the Spanish *cazadore* is firing at a foe, imaginary or otherwise, be it 100 or 500 yards, his foresight is generally flat!

In the suburbs of Manila the exodus of residents towards the protecting walls of the old city continues, and rents in that ancient quarter must rule high. With the consent of Admiral Dewey and Captain-General Augustin large numbers of Spanish women and children have embarked on four steamers, one steamer being placed under the protection of the four men-of-war, English, French, German and Japanese. The steamers are crammed with refugees and an idea of their crowding may be formed by the fact that one vessel which it was decided should take 150 Chinese to Hongkong contains at present 200 families. The majority of foreign residents have embarked upon the steamers in the bay, in which there are now twelve in all.

The latest news as I conclude is that the wife and family of the Spanish Captain General have been taken prisoners by the rebels at Macabebe, and measures are being taken to obtain their release through the insurgent chief Aguinaldo.

General Monet, with 600 Spanish soldiers, has been surrounded at Calumpit, and it is believed he and his men are now prisoners.

To-day the British Consul's launch, flying the blue ensign with a white flag in the bows, proceeded to Guadalupe to bring down about fifty Spanish wounded by permission of the insurgent commander.

The Spaniards who held possession of the convent at Old Cavite have been taken prisoners, being compelled to yield. The rebel flag was seen flying yesterday on the first vessel of the "navy of the Philippine Republic," on the steamer *Bulusan*, of about 100 tons, also on another small steamer of 70 tons. The flag consists of three triangles, red, white, and blue respectively, on presumably a white ground or a ground formed by the old rebel flag of the sun rising from the hills.

The foreign fire brigade composed of young men of British, Swiss, and German nationality, who intend to remain on shore quartered in Ker & Co.'s premises to guard foreign property against fire, applied for permission to the Spanish to be allowed to receive arms, but after due consideration the authorities decline to extend their consent.

Finally, the rebels may break through at any moment, and once within the walls of old Manila the Spanish must capitulate or be bombarded: and they cannot stand the latter. Provisions are also scarce, although we have not got up to the "horse-eating stage" so graphically described by one of your epicurean correspondents. But buffalo meat was placed on Saturday on the market at 40 cents, a pound, which is not far off, and if cleanliness be taken into consideration one might after due gastronomical reflection prefer horse.

P. S.—The Spanish are going to block the *Pasig* at Sta. Mesa, and the wounded have all been brought down from the churches at Sta. Anna.

The *Yuensang* leaves for Amoy and Hongkong on the 14th with 22 English and French nuns, several British ladies, and a thousand Chinese.

All is reported quiet at Cebu.

Manila, 17th June.

There is little fresh news to report in connection with the situation here, which remains practically unchanged. A few days ago the insurgents captured the northern suburb of Manila, called Calocan, and skirmishing proceeded at irregular intervals day and night.

On Monday last the Carabineros, i.e., sailors (native) attached to the Customs, murdered their officers and got safely away with their arms to the main body of the insurgents.

Provisions are daily growing more scarce, and the buffalo meat cannot last long. To-day it was retailed in the market at eighty cents Mexican per pound.

British Consul Walker, who was living at Sta. Anna until last Saturday, is at present sleeping on the *Immortalité*, landing to transact his duties daily at the office. His cause for doing so was that the Spanish blocked the river above Sta. Mesa to prevent the rebels getting through. He talks about coming on shore again. Vice Consul Ramsden is still living at Sangaloong, where, what with the rebels and Spanish volleys, he has a fairly interesting time of it.

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

At the monthly meeting of the General Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, held at 2.45 p.m. on Wednesday, the 15th June.—Present: Messrs. R. M. Gray (Chairman), Herbert Smith (Vice-Chairman), A. Haupt, H. A. Ritchie, N. A. Siebs, T. H. Whitehead, and R. C. Wilcox (Secretary).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the previous meeting (held on the 11th May) were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

Mr. G. P. Lammert and Messrs. Smith, Bell & Co. had been elected members since last meeting.

THE RECTIFICATION OF THE COLONY'S BOUNDARIES.

Read letter from Government, dated 15th May, stating that the Chamber's supplemental despatch of the 11th idem had been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to Lord Salisbury.

It was decided, in view of the public announcement by Renter that the desired extension of territory had been secured, to publish the correspondence on this question, hitherto delayed in deference to the wish of H.E. the Acting Governor.

AWARD FOR DISCOVERY OF "NAMO" ROCK.

Read letter from H.B.M.'s Acting Consul, Foochow, announcing payments to Capt. Pi, of H.I.C.M.'s gun-vessel *Namtung* of the \$50 awarded for his services and enclosing formal receipt by Capt. Pi for same.

The Secretary reported that, at the Consul's request the amount had been paid in to the Consul's credit, and a letter intimating that

this had been done, and conveying the thanks of the Committee for his good offices had been despatched to Mr. Fraser.

MR. WATTS'S CASE.

Read letter from Mr. Pitzipios, Acting British Consul, Canton, dated 23rd May, enclosing a memorandum on the claim made by Mr. Watts against the Chinese Authorities by Mr. Brennan, in which that gentleman expresses an adverse opinion on the case.

Also read letter from Mr. Watts, dated 26th May, giving more explicit details of his case, and a second, received subsequently, traversing the conclusions set out in Mr. Brennan's memorandum.

It was decided to wait and see if new points could be raised with which to re-open the case.

PREMATURE PUBLICATION OF REUTER'S POLITICAL TELEGRAMS.

A breach of the provisions of Ordinance No. 14 of 1894 having been committed by the *China Mail* and *Daily Press* by publishing a Reuter's telegram in advance of the time prescribed, some correspondence had ensued with the editors of those journals on the subject, to whom it was intimated that in the event of future infringement of the law the Committee might have to fall back on its strict letter for the protection of subscribers.

QUARANTINE.

Read letters from the Government, dated 31st May, enclosing copy of despatch from Government of Bengal, stating that the Venice Sanitary Convention Regulations will be enforced against arrivals from Jeddah only, and also copy of rules for quarantine for the port of Chittagong.

THE INDIAN CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

Read letter, dated 14th June, from the Government transmitting copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies, announcing the appointment of Sir Alfred Dent to the Committee appointed to consider the Indian Currency.

The question was deferred for consideration.

STORM WARNINGS FROM FORMOSA.

The Chairman drew attention to the inconvenience that would be caused during the typhoon season by the cessation of the receipt of storm warnings from Manila in consequence of suspension of telegraphic communication with that port. He thought that if warnings could be obtained from South Cape, Formosa, the want might be in some degree made good.

It was decided to write to the Government and suggest that the Japanese Authorities in Formosa be communicated with on the subject.

THE VACANCY ON THE COMMITTEE.

The Chairman proposed Mr. A. McConachie as a member of the Committee in place of Mr. G. B. Dodwell, resigned.

The Vice-Chairman seconded and he was elected unanimously.

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE AND THE RECTIFICATION OF THE BOUNDARIES OF HONGKONG.

The following correspondence is attached to the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

THE CHAMBER TO THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 4th May, 1898.

Sir,—I am directed by my Committee to request that you will ask His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to be good enough to transmit the following telegram to the Foreign Office, debiting this Chamber with the cost of same:—

"Chamber Commerce strongly urges necessity rectification boundaries colony. Letter follows."

I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 5th May, 1897.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant requesting His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to forward the following telegram to the Foreign Office on behalf of the Chamber of Commerce:

"Chamber of Commerce strongly urges necessity rectification boundaries colony. Letter follows."

In reply His Excellency desires me to state that whilst eager for a rectification of the boundary line, he is of opinion that as the Imperial Government is in possession of all the facts of the case and of the views of the Naval and Military Authorities and of the citizens of the colony on this subject it would be inexpedient, without being able to adduce any new facts, merely to telegraph the opinion of the Chamber of Commerce, already well known, on a subject which the newspapers show us was one month ago constantly before the Imperial Government.

I am further to add that His Excellency deprecates at the present a public discussion of this matter as not being likely to advance the object desired.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

THE CHAMBER TO THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 5th May, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to forward to you a despatch in triplicate addressed to the most noble the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, following up telegram of yesterday, which my Committee respectfully beg His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government to kindly transmit through the usual channel.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant.

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE CHAMBER TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong, 5th May, 1898.

My Lord Marquis,—The fact that this Chamber is a more or less cosmopolitan body, formed solely to promote and protect the interests of commerce, has induced the Committee to strictly confine their attention to matters connected with trade. Since, however, inaction at the present crisis of the colony's history might be open to misconception—this Chamber being unquestionably the most representative institution in Hongkong—my Committee have decided to lay their views on the proposed rectification of the boundaries of the colony before your Lordship.

The moment appears to my Committee to be peculiarly favourable for the negotiation of such a demand. The Chinese Government have proved their incapacity to uphold the neutrality of any portion of their territory, and it is therefore imperative that any Chinese territory commanding the approaches to the harbour of Hongkong should be placed in British hands.

This Chamber can fully endorse all that has been advanced in favour of the extension of the boundaries of the colony by the China Association, the Navy League, and various officials, civil, naval, and military. It is of vital importance to the residents of all nationalities here engaged in commerce that that commerce should be secure from molestation, and that the docks, banks, factories, and godowns in which they hold large interests should not be at the mercy of a bombarding force. Where there is vast capital invested, the first element desired is security from loss through sudden attack by an outside foe, and while there is good reason to hope for the continued preservation of peace, it would be more satisfactory to be assured that the wealth created here by commercial enter-

prise is not exposed to needless and avoidable danger.

My Committee, moreover, desire to point out that the rapid growth of the population in the past, and the tendency to still further increase in the future, render some addition to the area under British occupation most desirable if not absolutely necessary, both for the establishment of industries and for the erection of dwelling houses with due regard to sanitation. The water supply, excellent as it is for existing requirements, cannot be greatly increased on the island, as most of the principal streams and collecting areas have already been laid under contribution, and the bulk of the fresh water obtainable has been impounded. Nor is it advisable that so large a city as Victoria should be entirely dependent on outside sources for every article of food, when by the acquisition of the proposed strip of territory at the back of the Kowloon peninsula land for the production of vegetables and the rearing of cattle would be provided.

The city of Kowloon, which is under mandarin rule, situated less than half a mile from the frontier, and actually within the waters of the harbour, has always proved a refuge for Chinese criminals, and the gambling hells repeatedly established there in defiance of protests from the Colonial Government, have been a prolific source of trouble. It is not too much to say that this place, with its encouragements to vice and dishonesty, adds enormously to the task of preserving order and good government among the large Chinese population of the colony. The inclusion of this small city within British boundaries would greatly assist in the detection and repression of crime, and would alone, therefore, prove an important benefit.

It was proposed quite recently, in a memorial to the Throne, by Li Hung-chang, the ex-Viceroy of Chihli, to establish a Chinese naval station at Mirs Bay, and though this project has for the present fallen out of sight, it may at any time be revived. My Committee think it is only necessary to refer to such a contingency to show the desirability of removing Mirs Bay, immediately behind the Kowloon Hills, from the region of debate by getting it included in the area of this colony.

This Chamber is, after all, in part at least, only pressing for what, by Treaty, should already belong to the colony. The boundaries of the Colony and its dependencies are stated officially to lie between 22 deg. 9 min. and 22 deg. 21 min. north latitude and 114 deg. 5 min. and 114 deg. 18 min. east longitude. These boundaries would, the Chamber understands, if adhered to when the colony was first ceded, have included Lamma Island on the south and the range of hills behind Kowloon on the north, thus giving the colony possession of both shores of the Lyeemun instead of the present anomalous position which leaves one side of this important entrance in Chinese waters.

For the foregoing reasons, among others, therefore, my Committee beg respectfully to join with the other bodies before mentioned, in urging Her Majesty's Government to negotiate with the Chinese Government the cession or a lease of the strip of territory on the mainland together with the adjacent islands necessary to ensure the effective protection of this important port and coaling station.—I have the honour to be, my lord Marquis, your lordship's most obedient servant,

R. M. GRAY,
Chairman.

To the Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 9th May, 1898.

Sir,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 5th instant and to state that its enclosure has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to the Marquis of Salisbury.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE CHAMBER TO THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1898.

My Lord Marquis,—I had the honour of addressing your Lordship on the 5th inst., and now beg to advise the following message sent by wire on the 10th inst.:

"Marquis Salisbury, London.—Hongkong Chamber Commerce strongly urges vital necessity rectification boundaries colony. Letter follows.—GRAY, Chairman."

Within the last few days details have reached this port of the virtual capture of Manila by the United States squadron under Admiral Dewey, and if an object lesson were required to emphasize the vital necessity to this colony of an adequate system of defence, a more striking example could hardly have been found. Through want of proper defences, the invading force was allowed to come within shelling range of the city, and then any resistance from the forts was promptly checked by threat of a bombardment. Similar tactics could be adopted here by an enemy, who could bombard the city of Victoria simultaneously from the Capsuimun and from Mirs Bay with absolute impunity from retaliation by our forts, although the defence works of the harbour are excellent for repelling warships attempting to enter it.

My Committee would further invite your Lordship's special attention to the fact that the harbour of Mirs Bay was actually used by the United States squadron as a naval base before proceeding to Manila after leaving Hongkong upon the rupture of diplomatic relations with Spain. This incident forcibly illustrates the use that may be made of Mirs Bay and Capsuimun as places of rendezvous by a foreign fleet.

If any excuse were needed for the intervention of the Chamber of Commerce in a question of this character, ample justification is found therefor in the enormous and ever increasing commercial interests of the colony, which call for the fullest security that can be provided, whether obtainable by diplomatic action or by the effective maintenance of material defences.

My Committee have only now to add, in explanation of the above telegram not having been sent earlier that it was forwarded to His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government for transmission, but His Excellency deprecated its despatch at the present time though he raised no objection to forwarding the covering letter. Being much impressed with the importance of losing no time at this juncture of affairs, the Committee decided to telegraph direct to your Lordship.—I have the honour to be, my lord, your Lordship's most obedient servant,

R. M. GRAY,
Chairman.

The Most Noble the Marquis of Salisbury, K.G., Her Majesty's Principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

THE CHAMBER TO THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 11th May, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your despatches of the 5th and 9th inst. from which my Committee learn that His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government has been good enough to send on the letter addressed by this Chamber to the most noble the Marquis of Salisbury, but they regret that His Excellency did not deem it expedient to forward their telegram on the same subject.

I am instructed to point out that His Excellency is mistaken in supposing that the Chamber has officially made any written representation on this subject already; indeed it was on this account mainly the Committee decided to address the Foreign Office by wire and by letter. After further consideration, in the light of recent events at Manila, whereby the fate of a port inadequately protected has been so tellingly demonstrated, and having regard to the changes occurring with startling rapidity in China, my Committee are of opinion that it is their imperative duty as representing the great commercial interests of this colony, to lose no time in expressing their views on this vital question of the rectification of the colony's boundaries to the

Imperial Government. They have accordingly despatched the following message by telegram to the noble lord the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs:—

"Marquis Salisbury, London.—Hongkong Chamber Commerce strongly urges vital necessity rectification boundaries colony. Letter follows.—GRAY, Chairman."

My Committee note the opinion expressed by His Excellency that it is inadvisable to raise public discussion on this question at present, and will bear it in mind for their guidance.

I now beg leave to hand herewith the Chamber's second and supplemental despatch to the Marquis of Salisbury, begging that His Excellency will kindly transmit the same to the Foreign Office by the out-going mail.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 12th May, 1898.

Sir,—I am directed by the Officer Administering the Government to inform you that your supplemental despatch of the 11th instant will be duly forwarded to the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs by Saturday's mail.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 17th May, 1898.

Sir,—With reference to my letter No. 762 of the 12th instant, I am directed to inform you that your supplemental despatch of the 11th idem has been forwarded to the Secretary of State for the Colonies for transmission to the Marquis of Salisbury.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

SIR ALFRED DENT'S APPOINTMENT ON THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

The following correspondence is attached to the minutes of the last meeting of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce:—

THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY TO THE CHAMBER.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 13th June, 1898.

Sir,—I am directed to transmit for the information of the Chamber of Commerce the enclosed copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies notifying the appointment of Sir A. Dent, K.C.M.G., to be a member of a Committee to consider the question of the Indian Currency.—I have the honour to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

T. SERCOMBE SMITH,
Acting Colonial Secretary.

The Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.
&c., &c., &c.

SECRETARY OF STATE TO THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, HONGKONG.

Downing Street,
7th May, 1898.

Sir,—I have the honour to inform you that the Secretary of State for India has appointed a Committee to consider the question of the Indian currency and that Sir A. Dent, K.C.M.G., who is well acquainted with the interests of all the Eastern Colonies, has been appointed a member of the Committee.—I have, &c.,

J. CHAMBERLAIN.
The Officer Administering the Government of Hongkong.

THE CHAMBER TO THE ACTING COLONIAL SECRETARY.

Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce,
Hongkong, 5th June, 1898.

Sir,—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your despatch of the 13th inst. (No. 959) transmitting for the information of this Chamber copy of a despatch from the Secretary of State for the Colonies notifying the appointment of Sir Alfred Dent to be a member of a Committee to consider the question of the Indian Currency. —I have the honour to be, Sir, Your most obedient servant,

R. CHATTERTON WILCOX,
Secretary.

To Hon. T. Sercombe Smith, Acting Colonial Secretary.

THE PLAGUE.

The number of cases of plague reported last week was 15 and the deaths 12. The daily figures for the present week are as follows:—

	Cases	Deaths.
June 19th	1	1
" 20th	3	2
" 21st	0	1
" 22nd	2	2
" 23rd	0	0

THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S REPORT.

The report of the Registrar-General for 1897 is published in the *Gazette*, and from it we make the following extracts:—

WOMEN AND GIRLS PROTECTION ORDINANCE.

The number of women and girls detained during the year under Part II of Ordinance 9 of 1897 was 255, an increase of 15 on the number detained in 1896 and of 60 on the figures for 1895. The number of girls under the protection of the Office under section 25 of the Ordinance is 43. 104 women and girls were reported to the Po Lung Kuk as having disappeared in Hongkong; 28 of them were subsequently recovered. Many of the married women reported as missing, no doubt, had their own reasons for leaving their homes.

I regret to be compelled to again call attention to the large number of "sly" brothels, which will, I fear, continue to increase until steps are taken to deal with this evil. The Chinese are most anxious that something should be done to remedy the present state of affairs, which they complain is a great nuisance to respectable residents in the colony and acts as a deterrent to the increase of Chinese family life in Hongkong. There were 424 warrants issued during the year under Section 30 of Ordinance 9 of 1897 to search "sly brothels," and 25 girls were rescued by these means.

EMIGRATION.

The number of female passengers and children examined at the Emigration Office and allowed to proceed to their destination was 8,501 in 1897 as compared with 8,686 in 1896 and 11,008 in the previous year. The figures for 1894 were 6,455 and for 1893, 9,109. 1897 thus appears as an average year though there is a slight decrease under the important heading of Emigration to the Straits Settlements.

CERTIFICATES FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

In 1896, the Registrar General undertook the issue of Certificates of Identity to Chinese of the "exempt class" proceeding to the United States of America. A certificate contains a general description of the holder giving his name, age, profession, height and noting any physical peculiarity he may possess. A photograph of the holder is attached to the certificate, which bears on its face a statement that he is not a labourer and is entitled to enter the United States of America under the Treaty between that country and China, dated 8th December, 1894. A fee of \$3.00 was originally charged for each certificate issued and the proceeds carried to the revenue of the colony. During the course of 1897, applicants for these certificates became so numerous that the fee was raised to \$5.00 in June and to \$10.00 on 1st August. The number of emigrants still increased so rapidly that the fee was again raised on 20th September to \$25.00, at which figure it

still remains. No certificate is issued unless a bond for \$500 has been entered into by a registered householder of the colony as a guarantee of the good faith of the emigrant.

POPULATION.

The following is the estimate of the number of the population of the colony on the 30th June:—British and Foreign community, 13,700; Chinese, 235,010; total, 248,710.

MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages solemnized during the year was 93 as compared with 71 in 1896. The number of marriages between Chinese in Victoria on the occasion of which permits to fire crackers were issued was 251 as against 207 in 1896.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

The births among the British and Foreign Community were 243 compared with 255 in 1896, and the number of births registered as having occurred among the Chinese community was 1,125 as compared with 978 in the previous year.

There were 17 prosecutions under the Ordinance in 1897, under the followings:—Unlawful removal of dead bodies, 14 cases; Death, failing to report, 2 cases; Death, wilfully giving false information of, 1 case.

The number of deaths in the British and Foreign Community was 204 as compared with 253 in 1896; among the Chinese 4,484 as compared with 5,607 in 1896; of these 19 died from plague. 174 of the deaths among the British and Foreign Community and 3,033 among the Chinese were certified to by a registered Medical practitioner or were the subject of a Coroner's enquiry. The following table shows the number of deaths and the death-rate per 1,000 during the last seven years.

	1891	1892	1893	1894	1895	1896	1897
British and Foreign	18.20	17.37	17.97	23.28	17.64	19.91	14.89
Chinese	24.18	21.30	22.93	30.42	21.92	24.75	19.08
Total	23.90	21.18	22.71	30.11	21.73	24.48	18.89

EXHUMATIONS.

137 permits were issued to exhume human remains for removal to China or for re-burial in the colony.

NIGHT PASSES.

The Regulation of Chinese Ordinance 13 of 1888, section 30, required all Chinese out at night to be provided with passes between 9 p.m. and sunrise unless other hours were fixed by Order in Council.

I pointed out in my annual report last year, "quarterly passes are now issued to the extent of fourteen or fifteen thousand, and as there is no means of detecting the transfer of these passes to persons who are not really the holders of them, there appears to be a danger of the pass becoming a protection for, rather than a safeguard against, persons on evil bent."

After a full consideration of all the circumstances, it was decided so to modify section 30 of Ordinance 13 of 1888 as to authorize the Governor to dispense with night passes where such a course could be adopted without prejudice to the safety and well-being of the community,—while at the same time reserving to the Governor in Council the power of enforcing the carrying of night passes in case of emergency. This Ordinance was in force during almost the whole of the past year, and the Chinese have been allowed to go abroad at night without passes. The Captain Superintendent of Police reports that the new Ordinance has not led to that increase of crime which was anticipated in certain quarters.

TUNG WA HOSPITAL.

The changes introduced into the Tung Wa Hospital, to which reference was made in the last annual report of this Department, have resulted in greatly improving that Institution. This improvement has been frequently commented on by the Visiting Justices of the Peace. There is, however, still room for further improvement which there is every reason to believe will be effected by the Directors of the Hospital without unnecessary delay.

The *Nagasaki Press* of the 18th May says:—All the vessels of H.M.S. ships in port had their flags flying half-mast owing to the sad death of William Evans, the gunner's mate of H.M.S. *Grafton*, who committed suicide by shooting himself at noon yesterday. Deceased was 38 years of age and ranked as a first-class petty officer. A Coroner's inquest will be held at H.M. Consulate to-day at 9 a.m.

AFFORESTATION IN 1897.

Mr. C. Ford, Superintendent of the Botanical and Afforestation Department, in his report for last year says:—

The Superintendent was absent on leave from March 19th to November 14th, during which time Mr. Tutecher, the Assistant Superintendent, acted as *locum tenens*, and I am pleased to say he discharged his duties satisfactorily.

Planting operations for the year were completed before I left for England in March, the season having been favourable for early work. The total number of trees planted was 26,066.

Alterations and improvements of roads and the extension of recreation grounds in the Happy Valley necessitated the transplanting of 46 large road-side trees; most of these trees were of great age and about 30 feet high; the operations were successful in all but four cases.

About 800 feet of the road on the eastern side of the recreation ground extension was planted with young trees of camphor and *Albizia*. A hedge of bamboos 2,000 feet in length was placed along three sides of the recreation ground.

Mr. William Fawcett, M.A., Director of the Botanical Department, Jamaica, in his Bulletin for October, 1896, refers as follows to a communication from a late celebrated botanist:—"Baron Sir F. Von Mueller, the veteran Government Botanist of Victoria, who has done so much for the economic botany of the world, sent to the Director in April, 1895, seeds of a *Melaleuca* (*M. leucadendron*), to which he thus refers:—'This tree should become of the utmost importance also to the Western Hemisphere. As a tropical tree, fit to grow in malarial swamps, and containing in its foliage much antiseptic and antimiasmatic oil, it deserves your special attention. It will grow where no *Eucalyptus* could be reared.'"

This tree was introduced to our gardens, where it is an ornamental object, many years ago, and last year I had seeds collected from which about 2,000 seedlings were reared; these have been planted this year in the vicinity of Kennedytown Hospital.

The late Baron Sir F. Von Mueller had corresponded regularly on botanical subjects and exchanged seeds, &c., with this department for a great number of years, and to him, I believe, I was indebted for the seeds from which our original trees were raised.

The exhaustion of soil in nurseries owing to repeated cropping and the removal with the trees of a portion of soil during many years renders it much more difficult than formerly to rear trees for planting, and the rapid absorption of lands, previously under cultivation, for other public works and industries has left very little suitable land available for tree nurseries, so that it is impossible to obtain desirable change of land.

Plantations in 13 localities were thinned by the removal of 23,444 trees.

Illicit tree-cutting greatly increased in the past year, 1,961 trees having been cut. The number of convictions obtained was 59. This branch of work formed the subject of a special report in C.S.O. No. 254 of 1898 where suggestions were made for action which, it is anticipated, will have the effect of checking the destruction of trees.

Grass fires were again less numerous and destructive; there were only 15 fires, and trees were destroyed in only four cases, the total number being 1,185.

THE WIFE MURDER AT PRAYA WEST.

AN EXTRAORDINARY STORY.

At the Magistracy on Saturday afternoon, before Commander Hastings, Wan Heung was charged on remand with the murder his wife in Praya West last September. Prisoner was undefended.

Yip Chun, wife of Lo Chun, a hawker living at 250, Queen's road, said—On 18th September, 1897, I was living at 151, Praya West, on the first floor. The floor was divided into six cubicles. I lived in the end one. At 7.30 p.m., on the 18th inst., I was in the passage outside the cubicles. I saw deceased Chan Sze Kiu, the wife of the defendant, come upstairs. I had only known deceased a few days in that

house. She lived on the same floor as I did in the third room. I knew defendant by sight only; I believed him to be husband of deceased. Deceased and a woman named A Tack lived there together for four or five days before the murder. At 7.30 p.m., on the 18th inst. I saw deceased come upstairs. I heard a man's voice from the foot of the stair calling to deceased—"Go home quickly." Deceased replied, "I won't go." The man then said, "If you won't go home give me back the tooth-brush chain." I then looked down the staircase, and saw defendant standing at the foot of the stairs. Deceased went into her room, got the tooth-brush chain and went downstairs. Five steps from the ground, deceased threw the chain to the defendant. Defendant was standing on the third step. Above the staircase was a lamp burning. I could see clearly. As deceased threw the chain to the defendant, defendant sprang up, and seizing deceased by the hair dragged her to the door at the foot of the stairs. I then saw two men jump in through the door to join the defendant. One of them put his hands round deceased. The other man forced deceased's head backwards. Defendant then cut the deceased's throat with a knife. When deceased was first seized she called out twice, "Save life." There were two other people with me looking on—A Ho and A Tack. A Ho is now in her native place. I did not know either of the other two men. I had not seen the defendant in the house before that night. I had seen the defendant eight or ten days before in the street. I was told by certain people that he was the husband of Chan Sze Kiu, the deceased. I had known the deceased since she was a little child, but had never seen her husband before the day I mentioned, either the 8th or 10th September last. I did not see defendant again until the day of the murder. I had heard that the deceased and her husband were constantly quarrelling as she was not a good woman. Defendant was the man who came to the house on 18th September last, and cut deceased's throat; I am quite sure of that. I did not give evidence at the coroner's inquest. As soon as the cutting began I turned my head and ran. I was too frightened to shriek. After a long time I went down and saw blood on the stones outside. The corpse had been removed. I never saw it. The knife defendant used was about eight inches long, and the breadth of two fingers.

Chan Tuk said—I am a widow, and was living with the last witness at 151, Praya West. I occupied the third room with the deceased. The deceased came to live with me on 10th September. She was absent two nights when the storm occurred and two nights before the murder. At 7.30 p.m., on the 18th September, I saw deceased coming upstairs. Deceased came into her room and said, "My husband wants me to give back the tooth-brush chain." I told her to give it back. I went downstairs and saw defendant standing under the verandah. I went out about some business with a loan association. When I returned, a short time afterwards, I saw deceased lying at the bottom of the stairs. People were saying she was dead. She was bleeding from her throat. I had to step over deceased to get into the house. I went out afterwards to tell deceased's mother. I ran all the way, and brought back the father and mother of deceased. On my return the deceased was still lying at the foot of the stairs quite dead, with her throat cut. I saw the body at the public mortuary next day. Prior to the day of the murder, I had known defendant about three months. Defendant never came to see deceased in my room. I did not know the husband and wife were on bad terms. Deceased never mentioned her husband. She only came in to sleep. I gave evidence at the coroner's inquiry.

Wan King, wife of a coolie, said—On September 18th, of last year, I was residing at No. 12, New Street. The deceased was my daughter. She was married to defendant when she was sixteen years of age. They had been married five years. She had rice with me at 6 p.m. on 18th September, and she then left to go to 151, Praya West at 6.30. A little after seven o'clock the same evening last witness came to my house, and I ran back to 151, Praya West. I saw at the doorway the body of my daughter. I saw the corpse the next day at the public mortuary. After the marriage the defendant and his

wife lived at Cheung Sha Wan for some years rearing pigs. About 25th of June last year they removed to No. 1, New Street, Hongkong, and lived there together till 27th August. Deceased then went out to be a servant and defendant went out to sleep in coolie houses. Deceased remained with the family in which she was employed until 10th September. On the 11th and 12th she went to work at the feather factory, and after that she worked with me in my house making slippers. She stayed with me the 16th and 17th September owing to the typhoon preventing her getting back to her lodging. On 12th June defendant beat my daughter at Cheung Sha Wan. Deceased then asked a man called A On to take her abroad. My daughter then went to A On's house at West Point. Defendant then came to my house and took me to A On's house, where we found my daughter. I took her away, and defendant and deceased lived together at No. 1, New Street. About 20th October, I went into the country to Skek Ko and from there to To Tan, arriving there on the 21st October. To Tan was defendant's native village. I went there to get funeral expenses. Defendant's clansmen gave me twelve taels of silver. I knew defendant was in the village; I did not see him. My clan name was Wan, and I married a Chan, and my daughter married back into the Wan clan. The twelve taels were given to condone for the murder of my daughter. The clans being willing to let the matter drop. I agreed to do so.

The hearing of the case was then adjourned.

ARREST OF A PUBLIC SERVANT.

CHARGED WITH ACCEPTING A BRIBE.

At the Magistracy on the 17th June, before Commander Hastings, Daniel McAllister, Inspector of Nuisances, was charged with "unlawfully accepting in his capacity of public servant a bribe of \$20 with a view to incline him to do an act contrary to his duty as such public servant, namely, to refrain from reporting and causing an alteration of an illegal structure on the third floor of No. 6, Queen's street at Victoria, in this colony, contrary to the rules of honesty and integrity on the 17th inst."

Mr. Gedge appeared for defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

Inspector Gidley said he arrested defendant at 7.30 that morning at 6, Queen's Street, by direction of Inspector Hanson.

Defendant was remanded, bail of \$2,000 being accepted.

ENQUIRY AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

THE COLLISION BETWEEN THE "GUIDING STAR" AND THE "SYBIL."

At the Harbour Office on 22nd June, before Commander Rumsey, an enquiry was held into the circumstances connected with the recent collision between the steam launch *Guiding Star*, Chan Yau Hoi, master (certificate No. 518), and the Health Officer's steam launch *Sybil*, Leung King, master (certificate No. 520.)

Chan Yau Hoi said—We were going from the ferry wharf at Tsin Tsat Sui to Hongkong at 8 a.m. At the same time the *Gladiator* steam launch was leaving also. She backed on our land side and then turned to port so as to go in the direction of Yaumati. I starboarded a little to pass under her stern. As I went on before and cleared the wharf I saw the *Sybil* coming up on my port bow. As soon as I saw her I went astern. It was his business to keep clear of me, and I went astern to avoid collision with the *Gladiator*. The *Sybil* hailed me to go on and come out but I saw there was no room, so I did not go ahead, and the *Sybil* came on and collided with the *Guiding Star*. I could not see the *Sybil* sooner, because of a steamer alongside the south wharf. I have been on the *Guiding Star* about two months. I have been in other ferry launches for about two years.

William Frank Bamsay said—I was on board the *Guiding Star* on the morning of the collision in the bow. The *Guiding Star* was on the north side of the wharf and the *Gladiator* on the south side. The *Gladiator* left first and backed out to the north. Then she went ahead and turned round a complete circle under her port

helm. Just about this time the *Gladiator* was beginning to go ahead, under port helm. We left the wharf, *Gladiator* being almost right ahead, and her stern close to the north wharf. We went out and were all clear of the *Gladiator*. There were a steamer and two launches alongside the south wharf. I heard a long blast on the whistle and remarked on it. Then I saw the *Sybil* on our port bow almost ahead. The *Guiding Star* went astern and the *Sybil* appeared to do the same, but she came on and the boats collided. When the *Guiding Star* left the wharf she could not go straight ahead on account of the *Gladiator*. She might have hailed the *Gladiator* to get out of the way. The *Sybil* when I first saw her was on the port side of the *Guiding Star* and quite three boats lengths off. I cannot say if the collision would have been avoided if the *Guiding Star* had gone on instead of stopping and going astern. She was coming round under starboard helm the whole time.

Commander Rumsey's finding was as follows:—*Guiding Star* solely to blame, even without hearing the evidence of *Sybil*. In the position of the wharves and boats the master of the *Guiding Star* was guilty of negligence in leaving while the *Gladiator* was turning round ahead of him. He was further guilty of careless navigation in putting his boat under starboard helm and taking a course which would take him so close to the south wharf and the vessels alongside it as to prevent his boat being seen by any other boat that might happen to be on his port side. He was also guilty of improper navigation and neglect of the rule of the road in stopping and going astern when it was his duty to keep on his course. From the evidence of the *Guiding Star* alone it is clear to me that the *Sybil* never had a chance given her of avoiding the collision, and that she did all that she could do in porting her helm and going astern. The certificate of the master of the *Guiding Star* is suspended for a month from this date.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the Board of Directors to the ninth ordinary yearly meeting of shareholders, to be held at the Company's offices (No. 27, Queen's Road Central) at noon, on Tuesday, 5th July:—

Gentlemen,—Your directors now have the pleasure to submit the accompanying statement of the Company's accounts for the year ending 30th April last, and are glad to say same shows further improvement in the Company's earnings.

After deducting director's fees, \$2,000, there remains the sum of \$36,124.05 available for appropriation, and this your directors recommend should be disposed of as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 5 per cent. (say 50 cents per share on 28,868 shares fully paid up, and 40 cents per share on 1,132 shares each \$8 paid up ...	\$14,886.80
To write off plant account for depreciation ...	\$15,000.00
To write off furniture account ...	475.10
	15,475.10
To carry forward to next account ...	5,762.15

\$36,124.05

The Manager's report annexed hereto gives usual particulars of lamps installed during the year, &c.

DIRECTORS.

In accordance with the articles of Association, Hon. C. P. Chater, C.M.G., and Hon. J. J. Bell Irving retire, but, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. G. Stewart and A. Coutts, who offer themselves or re-election.

H. L. DALRYMPLE, Chairman.
Hongkong, 18th June, 1898.

STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS TO 30TH APRIL, 1898.

LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Capital:—			
28,868 shares, each \$10 paid up	\$288,680.00		
1,132 shares, each \$8 paid up	9,056.00		
	297,736.00		
Sundry creditors	5,054.00		
Bills payable	1,243.70		

Dividends unclaimed 1,155.89
Balance of profit and loss account 38,124.05

\$343,313.35

ASSETS.
Plant, cost of, as per last account \$178,618.64
Less amount provided for depreciation 12,500.00
166,118.64
Cost of plant since added 29,031.89
195,150.53
Property, cost of land and buildings 6,807.35
Installation material, stock of 24,756.51
Stores and coal, stock of 7,015.34
Tools, &c., on hand 1,433.23
Furniture, cost of 575.10
Insurance, value of unexpired portions of policies 100.00
Sundry debtors 8,246.73
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, cash with 40,645.26
Cash with agents 3,783.28

\$343,313.35

WORKING ACCOUNT.

Dr.
To salaries and wages 21,091.63
To installation material 17,371.31
To coals 17,755.58
To stores 6,744.26
To charges 2,137.77
To office expenses 2,000.01
To rent and taxes 1,396.06
To repairs 1,238.23
To insurance 398.81
To tools 140.90
To auditors' fees 100.00
To amount carried to profit and loss account 29,433.12

\$100,307.64

Cr.
By gross earnings of the Company 100,244.47
By interest 38.17
By scrip and transfer fees 25.00

\$100,307.64

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.
To balance available for appropriation 38,124.05
Cr.
By amount of undivided profits as per last account 8,690.93
By balance of working account brought down 29,433.12

\$38,124.05

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

Hongkong, 16th June, 1898.

The Directors, The Hongkong Electric Company, Limited.

Gentlemen,—I have to report that the number of incandescent lamps installed and connected to the Company's mains on the 30th April, 1898, amounted to 3,876, equivalent to 6,720 lamps of 8 candle power, being an increase of about 700 lamps during the year.

The number of arc lamps supplied and lit by the Company remains the same as at the date of my last report, viz.: 75 arc lamps for street lighting, and 7 arc lamps supplied to H. M. Naval Yard.

During the past year the Company's incandescent lighting plant has been increased by the erection of a new engine and alternator, which were brought into service for maintaining the supply during the periods of heavy load in the winter months.

The plant and machinery has been maintained in good working order.—I remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

W. H. WICKHAM, Manager,

The *Chinzei* (Nagasaki) says:—H.M.S.S. *Grafton*, *Barfleur*, *Undaunted*, *Iphigenia*, and the torpedo-boat destroyers *Fame* and *Hart*, now lying in harbour, will leave on the 21st inst. for Hakodate, where they will stay two days, proceeding thence to Aomori Bay, at which place they will remain one week. The squadron will then leave for Yokohama, where the *Powerful* will join it. The whole of the vessels will then return to Kobe, where they will probably remain several days. The squadron is expected to return to Weihaiwei on or about the 18th July next. The *Centurion* and *Narcissus*, now at Weihaiwei, after being joined by two warships expected from home, will leave that port for Nagasaki on or about the 20th July next.

THE PUNJOM MINING CO., LIMITED.

The Secretary of the Punjom Mining Co., Limited, advises us that he has received the following progress report on the work carried on at Punjom during the month of May:—

300 feet Level.—The main crosscut north-east has been further extended a distance of 25 feet making total length of drive from shaft 324 feet. At 309 feet, we cut through a lode which will average over 6 feet wide, and is a well defined piece of stone carrying two good walls. This stone is bearing north and south and is, I think, a part of our North and South Lode. When first met with this stone gave by assay two dwts. per ton. We suspended operations in the main crosscut and brought the men back to open up on the course of the reef; distance driven 25 feet.

North Drive on Course of Reef.—The stone here was not continuous and by continuing the drive we have apparently driven through the chute of stone. The ground, however, is very favourable; in fact we have not had more promising ground in any part of the mine than we have at this point. We have to keep it close timbered. Distance driven in the month 30 feet 6 inches.

South Drive on Course of Reef.—The stone here maintains the same size as when first met with and has improved in value from two dwts. to four dwts. one grain per ton, and I am of opinion that it will further improve as we extend south. This stone appears to be a new chute and is of a very promising appearance, as per sample sent. Distance driven, 15 feet.

East Drive.—There is not much change to notice here; the leaders are continuous and the ground is more favourable for driving. Distance driven 35 feet.

West Drive was commenced on the leaders that our East Drive is continued on, but they were not continuous west but turned around to a bearing due north. This then produced a nice looking lode about two feet wide carrying free gold in the stone, specimens of which were forwarded. The gold here, however, was not persistent. The course of the reef, however, is well defined and water is flowing freely from the face. This also requires timber kept well up. Distance driven west, 14ft.; north, 26ft. 6in.

Winze 200ft. Level.—Very slow progress has been made with this, only 7 feet 6 inches having been sunk. We have had a lot of water to contend with and have been delayed by fixing of appliances to handle same.

Stopes 10 feet.—Have been continued but are nearly exhausted.

Prospecting West.—We have suspended operations here for the present. We sank a winze below the drive we put in before to depth of 15 feet and opened up a drive to intersect the leader, but we find the old workers have again been deeper than this and have taken out all the stone. I am of the opinion that this is a part of the Tankong stone.

New Find No. 1 Level.—This is driven now 21 feet in solid quartz and a more promising lode than we have here would be difficult to find, although from test and assays made it shows poor for free gold, assaying only from one to two dwts per ton.

No. 2 Level.—This was commenced to cross the same run of stone. This is further away from the lode than No. 1 and is still in country rock but carrying leaders assaying from two to three dwts.

No. 3.—This was driven to test an outcrop running at a different angle than the main course of stone and from what can be seen at present is making down only in the shape of leaders, but from assay and pannings we find this to carry gold of greater value, assaying 5 dwts 6 grains per ton. Although this will not pay to work I consider it favourable for the main body.

Tankong.—We have again resumed operations at this point after a lapse of eight years and from certificates of assays forwarded will show you that the value of this gives from 7 dwts to 18 dwts per ton. I think, however, that most of the gold is held in the mineral as per assay report:—Gold, oz. 4 7 9; Silver, oz. 1 3 18; but the gold from this will be recovered by pans and cyanide works.

The Lode here is, I should judge, about 15 feet wide although at present we have not

reached the hanging or foot wall; the outcrop can be traced for some distance and I believe will be found to be of great value.

Outside Prospecting No. 1.—We have other places deserving of further prospects in which there are large masses of stone; but we have not found the Lode as yet. Washing from the creek, however, gives good results and stone brought in by members of the staff gives by assay 8 dwts. 4 grs. per ton.

Outside Prospecting No. 2.—The prospects here are not so good although there is more stone to be seen but it only gives under two dwts. per ton.

General Prospects of the Company were never more hopeful or encouraging than at present, although the returns may not confirm this for some time.

Milling was carried on for 29 days, crushing 50 tons from the mine, 100 tons from Tankong Section, and 2,400 tons of old headings for total yield of 262 ozs. of smelted gold.

Berdan Pans.—These only worked about half time owing to putting in new liners; we treated, however, 20 tons of old concentrates for a yield of 15 ozs of smelted gold.

Cyanide.—The new chemist arrived here on the first of the month and the greater part of his time has been devoted to the necessary test and slight alterations to plant. Work, however, was resumed here on the 20th inst., but we had not treated sufficient tailings to advise a clean-up. We hope, however, to have a good yield from this next month.

Buildings.—A new house has been built for Mill and Cyanide Superintendents.

General.—Everything coming under this head is having our best attention.

Labour.—This is plentiful and health of camp remains good.

Rainfall.—Rainfall during the month was 6 inches.

KAUB.

DISCOVERY AT BUKIT HITAM.

A telegram has been received from Raub, dated 12th instant, reading:—"Have struck reef at Bukit Hitam, carrying gold. In it, there are 15 inches; not yet through. Shaft has been flooded temporarily."

FIVE-WEEKLY REPORT.

The report by the Acting Manager of the Raub Mines for the five weeks ending on the 8th instant runs as follows:—

Raub Hole.—Bukit Impey. This lode continues about four feet wide of quartz and quartz leaders, but no gold can be got in it. I have driven north on this, a total distance of 113 feet. As there was no indication of any improvement, and requiring the miners for more important work, I stopped this for the present. The south drive on the course of main lode has been extended 28 feet. The lode is only a few inches thick, and so far no gold has been seen in it. The main north drive has been extended 15 feet, making the total distance north from the crosscut 372 feet. There are fully 12 inches of quartz and quartz leaders in the face of the drive in which fair gold can be seen although it is not quite so good as it was a little further back. Winze, I am sinking a winze from the 100 feet level, a few feet north of the main crosscut at the main engine shaft. The winze is now sunk about 32 feet and has another 62 feet to go before breaking through to the level below. This winze is being sunk to ventilate the 200 feet level and enable us to work the new chute of ore to advantage.

Bukit Koman.—No. 1 (140 feet) level. I am pleased to report a considerable improvement in this level, both in the north and south drives, and also in the south stopes. The following are the particulars: North drive 140 feet level. We are taking the lode out the full width of the drive, which is fully eight feet, and there is still quartz on the east sides: how much I do not know. The lode is very mullock and split up, but carries better gold than it did. Good gold can frequently be seen in the ore as we break it. The drive has been extended 32 feet, making the total distance north from the main crosscut 706 feet. Winze No. 1 north. This has at last holed through to the rise, giving us good ventilation in the north drive. No. 2 level. This also gives us other two faces to start our stopes from, when-

ever quartz is required for our large mills. South drive 140 feet level. The lode here is smaller, being only about two feet thick, but although it is smaller it has improved in value and carries very good gold. The drive has been extended 16 feet, making a total distance south of 807 feet. No. 5 south air shaft. This is now sunk and timbered to a total distance of about 131 feet. For the last 60 feet, this shaft has been sunk through quartz carrying very good gold, some of it almost good enough for specimens or show pieces, and at present the bottom of the shaft is in quartz carrying really good gold. This ore may not be required to be milled for years yet, as it will be a long time before our stopes are up that height, but it is very satisfactory to know that we have this splendid ore in reserve. Leading Stope. This stope is going towards and under the No. 5 air shaft. The lode is larger, being about three feet wide, carrying good gold, and appears to be making larger every foot we drive south on it. This has every appearance of being a new make of gold-bearing quartz and is of great importance, showing as it does that we are through the bank, and are now in gold-bearing country again. No. 2 Stope. This stope has been small, but is making larger as it goes towards the leading stope. Although small, it carries fair gold. No. 3 Stope. The lode is larger here, being about 15 feet wide of solid quartz, which carries good gold. No. 4 Stope between the Nos. 3 and 4 air shafts, continues about six feet wide of fairly solid quartz, carrying good gold. No. 5 Stope. This is hardly so large as it was, but in a few feet further south main in No. 3 air shaft, and where the lode resumes its proper course, I have every reason to expect a considerable improvement, both in size and quality of the quartz. Bottom level. In the north end, this is about 6 feet of solid quartz carrying a little gold. South drive. The lode continues large, but it is very much split up and mixed with mullock.

Bukit Jellie.—Not quite such good progress has been made with the sinking owing to delays caused by the pump giving out. The depth of this shaft now is 266 feet.

Bukit Hitam.—Advantage has been taken of the dry weather to resume sinking here. A small 4 in. steam pump (the only one available) has been fixed in the shaft; and if the pump can only keep the water out it ought not to take long to sink the remaining 40 feet before opening out at say 100 feet.

Electric Installation.—We have been favoured with a spell of dry weather which has helped this work considerably. With the exception of some rock to be blasted (at which the contractors are now at work) and a tunnel to drive, everything is now ready for the flume and pipes. Contractors are still employed extending the power station, all in solid rock. Advantage has been taken of the favourable weather, and a large gang of men are now employed clearing and making a track along the cable line, working from both ends.

Battery.—On Monday, the 6th inst., we had the usual rough clean up for the past 5 weeks' work, when 1,359 tons ore yielded 3,333 oz amalgam. This is the best rough clean up I have yet had and is very good, considering that 25 hours were lost during the month through stoppages owing to leakage of the boiler tubes, which necessitated us stopping and allowing the boiler to cool before men could go into it to effect the necessary repairs. The mill resumed crushing at 5 p.m. the same afternoon and has continued steadily since.

GILBERT B. WHYTE

Reports were published in some of our contemporaries to the effect that when Weihaiwei was handed over by the Japanese, the forts and barracks were in a disgustingly dirty condition. We are assured by the officers of H.M.S. *Victorious*, now in harbour, that, far from this being the case, everything was in perfect order, and the cleanliness of the quarters was quite remarkable. The Japanese most kindly left all their furniture in the place for the use of the "incoming tenants" and had done all in their power to render the place comfortable and healthy for their English successors. The latter speak quite enthusiastically of the friendly consideration shown by the Japanese.—*Nagasaki Press.*

BOYD AND CO., LIMITED.

The following is the report of the board of directors for presentation at the seventh annual general meeting to be held at Shanghai on 28th June:—

In submitting their report with statement of accounts for the year ended 30th April, 1898, the directors congratulate the shareholders on the continued success of the concern.

The net earnings for the year, including amount brought forward from last account, together with returns on investments, and allowing for all known liabilities, stand at

Tls. 196,285.40
Less directors' and auditor's fees
Tls. 2,300.00
Tls. 193,985.40

The reserve fund stands at Tls. 190,000, and the directors will propose to add to it the sum of Tls. 30,000, and to make other appropriations as follows:—

1st—Amount to be placed to reserve fund	Tls. 30,000.00
2nd—Amount to be placed to maintenance and depreciation account	15,000.00
3rd—A dividend of 12% and 3% = Tls. 15 on 7,800 ordinary shares	117,000.00
4th—A dividend of Tls. 117 on 200 founders' shares (=3% on 7,000 ordinary shares)	23,400.00
5th—Amount to be carried to new account	8,585.40

Tls. 193,985.40

In accordance with Clause 98 of the Articles of Association, one of the directors, Mr. C. W. Hay, will retire, but being eligible, offers himself for re-election.

The accounts have been audited by Mr. J. D. Thorburn, who offers himself for re-election.

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY LINKS.

A couple of handsome prizes having been presented by the Captain of the Club (Mr. T. Jackson) for competition on the Club's country links, a party of 19 members proceeded by launches on Saturday last to wrestle for possession thereof. The day was not all that could have been desired, a strongish gusty wind blowing across the links, accompanied by rain squalls, making driving somewhat erratic and difficult at various points of the course, but in spite of these climatic disadvantages a very enjoyable day's golfing was spent; and much interest shown in the competition. A good deal of rain had fallen during the week, making the putting greens soft and sticky and difficult to negotiate, save in the case of one or two of our leading golfing lights. A much larger assemblage had been looked for at one time, but consequent on various unfortunate circumstances, several of our keenest players were debarred from coming to the 'tee'; amongst them, Capt. Montgomerie, R.N., C.B., of H.M.S. *Bonaventure*, whose ship had been ordered away to care for British interests at Manila.

We were, however, pleased to welcome a player from the well known Hoylake links, in the person of the Conservative member for Rotherhithe, who expressed himself in glowing terms of our picturesque, if somewhat miniature, links. The course is, for the present, one of 10 holes, so that the returns given below represent the score for 20 holes in place of the usual eighteen.

It is regrettable to notice the amount of slackness in the observance of the rules and etiquette of the game displayed by not a few members. These, as laid down by the "Royal and Ancient," are really so simple, if read in the light of common sense, that the very slightest attention to, and strictest observance of, them would greatly enhance the interest in the royal game, as well as promote improvement in play and remove doubts which occasionally arise as to the accuracy of returns, doubtless made in all good faith and in ignorance of the established rules.

A rule of etiquette may be cited here in connection with the above remarks, and fit the

person of one of the competitors last Saturday Etiquette: rule 8. "A player should not put at the hole when flag is in."

The following are the details of the returns sent in:—

Mr. G. Stewart	46	41—87	3	84 *
Dr. J. A. Lowson	40	47—87	0	87 1st prize
Mr. P. A. Cox	53	56—109	18	91 2nd "
Mr. H. L. Dalrymple	55	49—104	8	96
Mr. E. E. Deacon	52	62—114	18	96
Com. Taylor, R.N.	54	53—107	11	96
Capt. R. M. Rumsey, R.N.	54	52—106	8	98
Mr. P. de C. Morris	54	53—107	8	99
Mr. E. F. Mackay	55	60—115	15	100
Mr. J. Thurburn	55	57—112	11	101
Mr. G. Millward	55	60—115	11	104
Mr. H. Pinckney	59	57—116	8	108
Mr. W. Taylor	63	56—119	10	109
Hon. W. M. Goodman	64	67—131	21	110
Mr. J. C. Macdonald, M.P.	61	66—127	16	111

9 entries.

* Disqualified owing to an unfortunate oversight of rule 5—medal play—the latter portion of which reads: "If the lost ball be found before he has struck the other ball, the first shall continue in play."

CORRESPONDENCE.

[We do not hold ourselves responsible for the opinions expressed by our correspondents.]

WEIHAIWEI AS A FORTRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—There have been such absurd reports as to the garrison required for our new naval station in North China, originating not only with the uninformed home papers but emanating likewise from military sources, that a consideration of the natural strength of the place and its aptitude for conversion into a fortified stronghold may not be amiss to those who have doubts as to the wisdom of the acquisition of this base for a naval station by the present British Government.

To a naval power like Great Britain an island fortification is superior to all others provided it does not afford these two advantages to an enemy: 1st, That elevated ground on the adjacent mainland (supposing it to be near the mainland, as is the case with Weihaiwei) commands the island, offering facilities for an attacking force to erect batteries for shelling the defensive works and garrison and likewise any shipping in the harbour, rendering it untenable by them; 2nd, That the island is of such size that the fortification of all available landing places, where the enemy could disembark troops, is out of the question, thus rendering landing easy. In both the above points Hongkong is weak, but this weakness is, fortunately, soon to be remedied by the erection of defensive works on the heights on the mainland commanding the island, and by the fortification of the southern shores of the island itself.

Weihaiwei, on the contrary, is much stronger in both these points and thus better fulfills the natural requirements of a stronghold. It is true that the island of Linkungtau, which laying across an indentation in the coast forms the harbour of Weihaiwei, is not composed of such elevated land or possessed of such precipitous shores as an ideal fortress might have, but where nature fails the engineer must, as far as possible, find a remedy for the lack of natural strength.

In Gibraltar and Aden we find the ideals of a natural fortress partly fulfilled; for there stand up, alone, hills of such elevation and of such precipitous slopes as to render an attack almost a forlorn hope; on the other hand, they fail in not being surrounded by water. Malta, again, is an island stronghold, but, while lying hundreds of miles from any shore from which an attack might be directed on it, the island is of such dimensions that, in the absence of the British fleet, an invading force would have no difficulty in finding a place where troops might be easily landed.

There is, as far as the writer recollects, some elevated land on the coast adjacent to the island of Linkungtau, on the shore of the western entrance to the harbour, but though somewhat more elevated than the island the elevation is not such as to command the island forts; had it been so the Japanese would have, in their attack on Weihaiwei, availed themselves of this vantage ground to shell out

the garrison on the island. The forts on this point, however, fell into the hands of the Japanese soon after their attack, and the fact that even with these forts in their possession and likewise those on the mainland at the eastern entrance of the harbour they failed to at once reduce such an incapable and cowardly garrison as that composed of Chinese troops speaks volumes for the possibilities of defence by a British garrison. The estimation, mentioned in some home papers as put forward by certain military authorities, that a garrison of 20,000 or 30,000 men is required for the defence of the place is utterly ridiculous, a garrison of 4,000 or 5,000 men being quite ample. The War Office authorities evidently consider less than that number as sufficient and apparently are only sending two regiments.

There is one point worth considering whilst on the subject of Weihaiwei and that is the statement of the present British Government that the acquisition of the place was necessary for supporting the existing Chinese Government. There are plenty of Britishers who see no reason why the British taxpayer should be called upon to bolster up a rotten, failing, and half civilized empire against Christendom. One sick savage (Turkey) is surely enough to burden the forbearing British taxpayer with.

OBSERVER.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1898.

BALMORAL MINES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—These mines have been worked now for some ten or twelve years with Hongkong capital and though so far rendering the shareholders of the companies working them no returns in the shape of dividends they cannot but be looked at as a promising property when the following facts are considered. During nearly the whole of the period succeeding that when they were worked by the early finders of the reefs—who worked the gold near the surface and evidently found it to pay them till they got to such a depth that capital was required to continue the sinking—parties of tributors have been engaged on the different reefs, and as these men have to look for their profits on all they can make over and above what royalty or tribute they have to pay, and they are comparatively poor men, though experienced miners, it is hardly probable that they have worked all these years at a loss to themselves. Again, the reefs throughout the surrounding district, worked by several other companies, are yielding from $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. to 5ozs. gold per ton of ore and a vein, worked by tributors, on the company's property recently yielded 3ozs. to the ton. It is to be presumed that this and other veins are attached to a lode equally rich. One lode has been proved to exist at a depth of 350 feet from the surface, where it proved to be 2ft. thick at the top of the drive and 4 ft. thick at the bottom, thus making rapidly in size downwards the expectation being that when again struck at the 400 feet level it will be at least several feet thicker, and probably richer, it having unfortunately proved poor in gold, though heavily mineralized at the point first struck. Further, the Balmoral has already given birth to another successful company, who in the "Eureka" possess a valuable mine.

In the present able and energetic managers of the Company the shareholders have the greatest confidence, and they hope soon to reap the reward of years of patient trust by arriving at a dividend paying period, which in most mines is arrived at only after years of development and often after several reconstructions of the company working them. This was the case with that now highly successful mine Raub, which starting with a capital of £1,000,000 had to be reconstructed on a basis of £250,000; and only after some eight or nine years of work arrived at the dividend paying period.

The capital of the Balmoral Company is so small that when the mine commences to pay the dividends ought to be handsome ones, and should more capital be required it ought to be easily raised in the shape of preference shares.

INVESTOR.

Hongkong, 20th June, 1898.

CHINESE OFFICIAL MOVEMENTS.

A special telegram from Shanghai published in our columns on 17th June stated that Wang Wen-shao, the Viceroy of Chihli, had been summoned to Peking, and that Jung Lu was to be his successor in the viceroyalty. It was stated recently by a native correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* that when the late Prince Kung was on his death-bed the Empress-Dowager bent over him and anxiously enquired whom he would recommend to succeed him in the Grand Council, and that without hesitation the Prince replied "Wang Wen-shao. This no doubt explains the latter's summons to Peking.

When asked, "And whom would you recommend to take Wang Wen-shao's post at Tientsin when he comes to Peking?" the Prince remained for some time deep in thought and at last slowly shook his head apparently signifying that he knew of no one able to take charge of that important post. The man selected has been comparatively little heard of. He was an Assistant Grand Secretary, President of the Board of War, and Commander of the Peking Gendarmerie, and from our Shanghai contemporary we learn that by an Imperial edict of the 10th June he was promoted to be a full Grand Secretary and Comptroller-General—which is above the Presidents—of the Board of Revenue.

Kang Yi, formerly Governor of Kwangtung and last year appointed President of the Board of Punishments was by the same decree promoted to Jung Lu's posts of Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of War, while Chung Li, who retired last year from the Military Governorship of the Jehu territory, was appointed President of the Board of Punishments *vice* Kang Yi.

The following is the text of the Imperial decree of the 14th June dismissing Weng Tung-ho from office:—

The Assistant Grand Secretary and President of the Board of Revenue, Weng Tung-ho, appears to have attended to his duties of late in such an unsatisfactory manner as to raise the ire of every one against him, which has resulted in repeated denunciations being made to the Throne. Moreover, even when in private audience with us, he has acted in a most unseemly manner, following the bent of his own wishes and thereby revealing to us that he is trying to encroach on our prerogatives in his lust for power. The accused is therefore clearly unfit for his post as a member of our Grand Council. In fact he should have his conduct investigated and severe punishment be meted out to him, but remembering that he was for many years our Tutor in the Yüehing Palace we cannot bear to give him the severe punishment he deserves, and we therefore command the accused Weng Tung-ho to resign his posts at once and return to his native town, in order to save himself from future trouble. A special decree.

SIGNS OF AWAKENING.

Either the visit of Prince Henry of Prussia to Peking or some equally potent stimulant has worked wonders with the Emperor of China, who has lately been exhibiting a feverish energy, impatience of restraint, and activity in the cause of national reform, entirely out of keeping with the languorous and effeminate traditions of the palace of Peking. His Majesty seems to be making a genuine effort to throw off the enervating yoke of the corrupt and filthy eunuchs, tutors, parasites, and panders by whom he is surrounded, and to be animated by a healthy desire to play a man's part in the tottering affairs of his heritage. The latest manifestation of this very praiseworthy spirit, which loses little merit from the fact that it has been long delayed, is the awakening of the Emperor to the pressing need that exists for introducing Western science and learning into China, and in an Imperial edict, dated the 12th inst., his Majesty denounces in very unmistakable terms the interested conservatism of those officials who have hitherto successfully resisted all attempts to reform public instruction and competition at the examinations in conformity with the methods of European countries. The Edict goes on then to recommend all those mandarins and scholars charged with the intellectual development of the nation,

to cultivate and expound only those doctrines of the ancient Chinese sages which are consistent with modern thought and reason, and to endeavour to remodel Chinese educational courses on an Occidental foundation. All public schools and colleges throughout the Empire are to be conducted after the manner of the Peking University, and are to teach the same subjects, and the sons of officers and officials are to be encouraged to attend those reformed institutions. The days of Chinese exclusiveness are passing, and nowadays, when the nation is brought into touch with foreign countries on all sides, it behoves the ruler of the land to see that the young men are as well equipped in all branches of practical knowledge as the youth of those countries with which China must in future compete in commerce, in statesmanship and, if need be, in war. Viceroys and Governors of Provinces are commanded to recommend the ablest and most enlightened men in their respective spheres of government, to take charge of some important services in the Central Government.—*China Gazette*.

An Imperial edict dated the 10th inst., gives the Imperial consent to a memorial by Jung Hui, Senior Vice-President of the Board of War, recommending that Princes, Dukes, and Nobles of the Imperial House should be sent abroad to travel and study and the Imperial Clan Court is therefore commanded to select for the purpose any member of the Imperial House whose ability, ambition, and desire seem to indicate his fitness to be sent abroad.

As to another proposition by the same memorialist that a Ministry of Commerce should be established at Peking the edict replies that Bureaux for the encouragement of International Trade hitherto wrongly translated "Boards of Trade" or "Chambers of Commerce" are already in existence in the various treaty ports and the point now should be to put energy and life into these institutions first. These being in a flourishing position it would be easy then to establish a Ministry of Commerce, which at the present time appears to be premature. The Tsungli Yamèn is therefore commanded to enquire into these provincial Bureaux and report upon their condition to the Throne.—*N. C. Daily News*.

SETTLEMENT EXTENSION AT SHANGHAI.

A meeting of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, open to the public, was held in the Municipal Board Room on the 17th June, to discuss and pass resolutions connected with the extension of the Settlements. The chair was taken by Mr. E. F. Alford (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.).

The following resolutions were passed:—

That in view of the unsatisfactory and non-progressive state of the local negotiations for the extension of the Foreign Settlements this Chamber calls the urgent attention of the community to the necessity of supporting the Municipality by public action and expression of opinion.

That the want of sanitation and of Municipal administration of the outlying districts of the Foreign Settlements is an increasing danger to health and order.

That the Foreign Ministers in Peking be and are hereby petitioned to immediately, individually and collectively, lay before the Tsungli Yamèn the views of this community and to press forthwith for the Imperial assent to the extension of the Foreign Settlements.

WRECK OF THE "SMIT"

The following are the particulars of the wreck of the Dutch steamer *Smit* which occurred a few days ago on the Korean coast:—The *Smit*, 1,259 tons, Capt. E. J. Karst, left Newchwang on the 31st of May, at 9 a.m., bound for Yokohama carrying bean cake and beans. All went well till noon on the 2nd of June. As the vessel neared the southern coast of Corea she got into a fog. At 12.30 a.m. on the 3rd she struck the South Black Rock about midway between Quelpart and the mainland. The vessel sank within 15 minutes in deep water (20 fathoms). The crew, consisting of 17 Europeans, 4 Chinese, with 7 Chinese

supercargoes, took to the ship's three boats, and, the weather being smooth, landed with little difficulty on the rock, one of the boats, which had been damaged when being lowered, being broken in landing. On the following day, the 4th, the Captain and some of the crew went to a larger island in the neighbourhood where was the Korean fishing village. They were received with great kindness by the Koreans. The Chinese were able to communicate with the Koreans by means of the written character. The Koreans at first arranged to send the shipwrecked men to the Korean mainland, but afterwards they found a Japanese fishing boat which agreed to take them to the nearest port or put them aboard a passing vessel. The fishermen took them first to the Gotos, where they stayed for two days, and then came on to Takashima, whence they were brought up on Saturday night by the *Yuguo*. The rescued men say that they received also very kind treatment from the Japanese who brought them over. The crew are at present lodged in the Sailors' Home.—*Nagasaki Press*.

The cargo was insured for Tls. 63,000. The *Smit* was an iron-screw steamer of 822 tons net, 1,259 tons gross register, and 153 horse-power, built at Alblasserdam in 1884.

NINGPO.

10th June.

All is quiet at the time of writing. There are, however, persistent rumours that several thousand Fenghua men intend coming to the city to-day or to-morrow. Every precaution is being taken by the officials. The principal gates are well guarded, and only one leaf of each gate is allowed to be open. Each section of the city has been warned by criers to abstain joining any body of countrymen who may enter the city, as perchance they might be injured if strong measures are taken by the officials. The district magistrate has resigned his post, the indignity he has suffered at the hands of the people being his reason. The Chinghai magistrate has been ordered to act temporarily as the Ningpo magistrate; but from native reports the Governor at Hangchow is unwilling for him to be established here, as he is too valuable a man for the difficult post at Chinghai. The prefect leaves to-day for Hangchow, to report to the Governor. There have been disturbances in the Yuyao district (Shaohsing), several people having been seriously injured.—*N. C. Daily News* correspondent.

SOCIETE FRANCAISE DES CHARBONNAGES DU TONKIN.

Mr. Erich Georg in his weekly share list dated 18th June, says:—Charbonnages are on offer at \$120. The report for 1897 shows a debit balance of working account of frcs. 148,031.56, which together with frcs. 177,200.31 debit balance for 1896, makes a total of frcs. 325,231.87 at debit of working account. The report says that the operations for 1897 show a considerable improvement on former years, the quantities sold being as follows:—

	Coal.	Briquettes.
1895.....	Tons 85,803	Tons 7,527
1896.....	" 114,587	" 14,051
1897.....	" 143,399	" 37,757

while the sales for the present year, of coal alone, are expected to be not less than 200,000 tons, 152,000 tons having been contracted for already for this year, at prices which show a marked improvement on former ones. But for the higher freights ruling, the result for 1897 would have shown better results, but this item will not show again so much this year, as the greater part of the contracts are now made f.o.b. Hongay. During this year the Hongay briquette factory will be extended to meet the increasing demand for this product of the Company.

A Peking telegram in the Japanese papers states that Great Britain has obtained the privilege of constructing railways from Shanghai to Nanking only. The Chinese Government has not yet conceded the privilege of constructing the line between Shanghai and Ningpo.

MACAO.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MACAO, 22nd June.

I am glad to say that the plague has now died out altogether in this colony and everything is resuming its normal course. Natives who had run away to their native places are now returning, and one no longer hears anxious inquiries, formerly so frequent, as to the number of cases of plague per day. I hear that in a few days more the mat-sheds erected for the accommodation of plague patients are to be burnt down, and that on the site where these sheds now stand the Government is going to erect a brick and stone hospital for use in any future epidemic that may take place.

On the 1st July a new set of stamps is to be introduced in our Post Office. The values are all stated in cents instead of in reis and the set will number twelve to fourteen.

I hear that the steamer *Honam* has been chartered by Mr. Lee Sang, of Hongkong, to make a special trip to Macao next Saturday. Mr. Lee Sang has brought a suit against the Macao Vaiseng Company for a large amount which he claims to be owing to him by the Company. The case has already been before the court two or three times, and now Mr. Lee Sang has to appear personally, and is reported to have engaged the *Honam* to make a special trip to suit his convenience.

CANTON NOTES.

[FROM THE "CHUNG NGOI SAN PO."]

On the 19th instant heavy rain accompanied by thunder and lightning was experienced in Canton throughout the whole day. Much damage was done to the trees, houses, and boats by the rain and lightning. An old woman who was doing some work in her house outside the East Gate was killed by lightning. This rain has done a great deal of good, for all the dirty streets have been well washed. It is expected that the plague will rapidly die out after such torrents of rain, which will no doubt have washed away the bacilli to a great extent.

Three men surnamed Wong, Wan, and Ching, who were alleged to be members of Dr. Sun Yet-sen's movement and who had made every preparation to raise a rebellion in Henngshan district, were arrested a few days ago. They had a good number of men under their direction and many junks loaded with arms and ammunition were also ready. They told the people that they had obtained permission from the Canton Government to get these men as lukongs for the protection of the district. All the men had uniforms resembling that of the lukongs of Canton. They appointed the day of the dragon boats festival, i.e. the 23rd instant, to raise the rebel standard. The Magistrate of Henngshan got wind of the affair and telegraphed to the Canton Government asking that soldiers might be sent thither, in reply to which a gunbo at named *Kwong Ching* was sent with a number of soldiers. When the soldiers arrived on the scene, the rebels dared not make any resistance and the three leaders and some of their followers were arrested.

Several days ago some junks sent by the charitable institutions in Canton to buy rice in Kwangsi to sell at a low price to the people, and which had permits from the Viceroy exempting them from all the taxes, were illegally detained on their return journey by the Assistant Magistrate of Ho Hsien. The Magistrate would not allow them to pass unless ten dollars were paid to him for every ten piculs of rice on board. The junks of course would not yield to his wish and sent letters to the charitable institutions stating the misconduct of the Magistrate. The directors of the charitable institutions at once went to report the case to the Viceroy, who immediately sent a despatch to the Governor of Kwangsi asking him to tell the Magistrate to let the junks pass without delay and to dismiss the Magistrate. In consequence of this case there is no rice to be sold at cheap rates in Canton at present, but the charitable institutions have told the people that it will commence again as soon as the rice has arrived.

On the 14th instant at noon a thunder storm suddenly appeared, and the two flagstuffs outside the Yamen of the Viceroy were burnt by lightning, as if they had been purposely set

fire to. A fire alarm was at once sounded and the local Magistrates went with the fire brigade to cope with the fire. It was not, however, until two-thirds of each flagstaff had been completely burnt that the fire could be extinguished. A good many rumours have arisen concerning the fire. The most marvellous one is that heaven has given a warning to the Viceroy to act honestly and not to squeeze too much.

An Imperial edict was issued on the 15th instant to the effect that Weng Tung-ho, one of the Grand Secretaries and President of the Board of Revenue was dismissed on account of his inability, dishonesty, and laziness as reported by some censors. He should be severely dealt with, but as he has been in the Government service for so long a time a special favour has been shown in only dismissing him from office. An Imperial audience is to be granted to Wang Wen-shao, the Viceroy of Chibli, who is to proceed to Peking at once, and his post is to be temporarily taken by Jung Lu, a Manchu, who has just been promoted to be the successor of Weng Tung-ho in the presidency of the Board of Revenue.

On the 12th instant an Imperial decree was issued approving the proposal of Yung Wei, a Vice-President of a Board, who asked to send youths of the Royal Family to foreign countries to study their customs and methods of Government, and to establish Chambers of Commerce in every province, of which important merchants should be appointed members. A high official must be appointed to be the head of each Chamber of Commerce.

HONGKONG.

The Japanese warship *Akitsuushima* arrived on 19th June, from the Pescadores.

There were 1,538 visitors to the City Hall Museum last week, of whom 149 were Europeans.

The handsome new offices of the Cable Companies on the Praya were opened for business yesterday.

A Japanese press telegram states that the term of lease of the district around Kowloon is 99 years from the 1st July.

The Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Limited, advertises another dividend of 1s. per share, payable on the 2nd August.

Monday being Accession Day the men-of-war in the harbour were decorated with bunting and at noon a salute was fired.

We understand that Bishop Hoare was to be consecrated on the 11th June and that he and Mrs. Hoare leave England on the 11th October.

At the Magistracy on Saturday 14 persons were summoned for using houses in Second street without authority from the Sanitary Board, and in each case a fine of \$25 was imposed.

The replacing of cocklofts removed by the cleansing gangs still goes on. Commander Hastings had nine persons before him on Saturday for this offence, and imposed fines ranging from \$3 to \$12.

Much sympathy will be felt with Captain and Mrs. Hastings in the loss of their little boy Gerald, who died on 20th June after a very brief illness. The funeral took place the same afternoon.

At the Magistracy on Saturday Commander Hastings had before him a Chinaman who was charged with stealing the following articles, which are valued at \$1,000—one air-pumping machine, one diver's suit and boots, 110 feet of hose, two lead sinkers, and a quantity of rope, the property of a contractor engaged in the erection of a pier at Kennedytown. On the application of Mr. Reece, who appeared for the defence, a remand was granted, bail of \$500 being allowed.

The *Union* says:—We believe there is considerable discontent among the members of the outdoor staff of the Customs at Kowloon. It seems there are some eighteen third class tidewaiters, while there are only one 1st class and three 2nd class tidewaiters. Some of the 3rd class have been stationed at Kowloon for years. Perhaps they are such good men that the I. G. cannot make up his mind to shift them to other ports where they may not be so useful. It's hard lines for the men, nevertheless. Where promotion is concerned, Kowloon appears to have been left out in the cold.

A sale of Crown land (Kowloon Inland Lot No. 798) took place on 19th June. The lot, which is situated at Yaumati, north of the Police Station, consists of 4,725 square feet. It was purchased by a Chinaman for \$3,775. The upset price was \$3,308; annual rent \$70; term 75 years.

Dredging has recently been carried on in the neighbourhood of the Bowrington pier and launches can now get alongside at all states of the tide. This is a great convenience, which is especially felt when on the occasion of funerals at Happy Valley the body is conveyed by water. Before the dredging was undertaken there was frequently great difficulty in landing.

Complaints are frequently heard of the obstruction caused on Praya East, between Ship Street and No. 2 Police Station, by the crowds of coolies that loiter about the thoroughfare. The subject is one that might with advantage receive attention from the Police. When the coolies are at work, carrying coal or other cargo, there is nothing to be said, as they are then making a legitimate use of the roadway, to which they have as much right as any one else. But the chief obstruction does not come from working coolies, but from men who are hanging about waiting for employment or simply "loafing." In the early morning the men congregate at this point, just as the dockers congregate around the dock gates in towns at home. Those who secure engagements at once proceed to work and the remainder loiter about for longer or shorter periods, or if the weather is favourable, perhaps for the whole day. In the evening, after working hours, there is another great congregation, the men who have been at work and those who have been idle again foregathering to exchange the gossip of the day. Persons driving or riding are in consequence greatly incommoded and obstructed, ladies riding bicycles being not infrequently compelled to dismount. It has been suggested to us that the coolies when waiting for employment should be required to make use of Albany Street on the other side streets, or the water side of the Praya opposite Tsing Kai Lane, where there is a projection into the harbour outside the roadway, and that the thoroughfare should be kept clear by the police inviting loiterers to "move on."

From the published minutes of the Committee of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce it will be seen that this journal has been held by that body to have been guilty of a breach of the law by the premature publication of a telegram in which the Chamber possessed for a certain period proprietary rights. It may be mentioned that the telegram in question was that announcing the death of the late Mr. Gladstone. In the correspondence that ensued it was maintained on our part that there had been no breach of the agreement which we understood to exist between the Chamber and ourselves under which we are permitted to publish the telegrams. The Chamber does not appear to have recognised the validity of our interpretation of that agreement. We should have thought, however, that the Chamber, as a public body actuated by public spirit, instead of wishing to stand on its strict legal rights and conceal for a specified time the news of such an event as Mr. Gladstone's death, would have taken steps to at once make it public. We quite recognise the right of the Chamber to protect its property, for if all the telegrams were published immediately upon their receipt there would naturally be no private subscribers to the service; but every rule has its exceptions. Even private firms and individuals when they receive telegrams on subjects of general interest not infrequently make them public. The illness of Mr. Gladstone had been followed with intense and sympathetic interest throughout the Empire, by political opponents as well as friends, and for the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to stand on its strict legal rights in reference to the telegraphic news of the great statesman's death strikes us as paltry and quite unworthy of the traditions of that body. The public has to pay half the cost of the telegrams, that being the Government's contribution to the service, and in exceptional cases we think the Chamber may fairly be expected to waive its strict legal rights in favour of the public interest.

The following notification appears in the *Gazette*:—With reference to Government notification No. 170 of the 14th April last, it is hereby notified that Her Majesty the Queen has been pleased to approve the re-appointment of the Honourable Emanuel Raphael Belilios, C.M.G., to be an un-official member of the Legislative Council, therein provisionally notified.

Messrs Carlowitz & Co., agents for the Hamburg-America Line, inform us that they have received a letter from the Directors of the H.A.L. saying that the steamers the company bought of the Kingsin Line will be rechristened as follows:—

Wally	...	to	...	Silesia
Cares	...	"	...	Suevia
Hertha	...	"	...	Sibiria
Gerda	...	"	...	Sarnia
Erato	...	"	...	Serbia
Kriemhild	...	"	...	Savoia

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. have been appointed Agents in Hongkong, China, and Japan for the United States & China-Japan Steamship Line. This line, which at present includes the following steamers:—*Indrapura*, *Indravelli*, *Indralema*, and *Indra* (owned by Mr. T. B. Royden, of Liverpool) and the *Pisa*, *Andalusia*, and *Crefeld* will run regularly every fortnight between the United States and the Far East, calling at Red Sea ports, Colombo, Penang, and Singapore. The steamers are all magnificent, full-powered vessels of from 4,000 to 6,000 tons register, and will afford further facilities with the United States, whose trade with the Far East is rapidly developing.

Referring to the nurses' memorial the Hongkong correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* writes:—I do not know what form the memorial is likely to take, but would suggest either a lofty granite obelisk or a stained window in St. John's Cathedral. The former, if placed in a conspicuous position, would perhaps be the most suitable, for it would then be seen of all men, especially the Chinese, who should and probably will subscribe towards it. Possibly a site might be found for an obelisk on the Praya Reclamation. It should be a fine polished shaft with a carved base, and an inscription, in English on one side and in Chinese on the other, setting forth the manner in which these fearless and self-sacrificing Englishwomen met their death upon the path of duty. Their story will add fresh point to the poet's lines—

Not once nor twice in our rough Island story
The path of duty was the way to glory.

I think that is how the lines run, but have no time to verify my quotation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The P. & O. steamer *Hydaspes* has been sold to Messrs. Wheelock & Co. of Shanghai.—*Mercury*.

The French flagship *Bayard*, with Admiral de la Bédollière on board, has arrived at Foochow.

The native laundrymen of Shanghai notify an increase in their charges, the alleged reason being a strike of their hands for more wages, and the high prices ruling for rent, charcoal, and rice.

The flag of the German steamer *Taiyik* is now being changed to the Russian, the vessel having been sold to a Russian firm. Capt. Bollman, formerly of the *Vladimir*, takes command.—*China Gazette*.

The American Government is reported to have entered into negotiations for the purchase of the fine fleet of the Northern Pacific Steamship Company for use as transports in the war.—*Shanghai Daily Press*.

The N.Y.K. steamer *Sakura-maru* was to leave Yokkaichi on the 12th June for China direct with yarn manufactured by the Mie Cotton Spinning Company. This is the third direct steamer from that port since it was opened as a special port for foreign trade.

The Military Governor of Shengking has objected to the route proposed for the Russian-Manchurian railway on the ground that it will pass too close to one of the Imperial sepulchres; but it is said the Russians pay no heed to the Governor's representations and are gaily proceeding with the line as laid down on the maps, regardless of the claims of Imperial fengshui.—*China Gazette*.

During the week ended May 18th, British dollars were transferred from the Bombay Mint to the Custom House for export to the value of 3,072,000 rupees.

In the U.S. Consular Court at Nagasaki, before Mr. Harris, U.S. Consul, John Kelly has been convicted of the murder of a sailor named Gannon, and sentenced to death. A petition for the commutation of the sentence is being prepared.

The ammunition that arrived at Shanghai some time ago for the Artillery company's 9 pounders has to be returned to Hongkong as it does not fit the guns. Why such carelessness on the part of the Ordnance department?—*Shanghai Daily Press*.

The railway station at Woosung is completed, having in its general aspects a close resemblance to the erection at the Shanghai end. Rails have been laid and for a considerable distance inland the telegraph lines along the railway can be seen.—*China Gazette*.

At the U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai on the 14th June John McKurdy, chief officer of the Hawaiian ship *Foong Suey*, was charged with assaulting one of the crew named Malcolm McLeod and biting a piece out of his right ear. Defendant was fined \$20 gold and sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment, and was also ordered to pay the hospital expenses of the injured man, not exceeding \$10 gold.

The *Bangkok Times* of the 11th June says:—The death has just occurred of Mr. Clamp, overseer of the Hinlap section of the Korat Railway. He was being carried on a trolley down the line when an engine approached. He tried to save himself by jumping off the trolley, but it was too late; he was struck by the engine and killed on the spot. The body was brought down to Bangkok yesterday.

The following insurance offices are interested in the fire at Messrs. Averill's tea factory at Kobe:—the New Zealand, yen 13,000; Imperial, yen 10,000; South British, yen 23,000; Lion, yen 12,000; Northern, yen 10,000; Prussian National, yen 10,000; China Fire, yen 20,000; Law Union and Crown, yen 5,000; and Royal, yen 20,000. There were 2,475 piculs of tea in the godown all destroyed.

A Tokyo telegram of the 11th June translated by the *Kebe Chronicle* says:—Mr. Bevis, the manager of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank at Yokohama, entertained last night at dinner at the Oriental Hotel Marquis Ito, Count Inouye, Baron Iwasaki, the President of the Bank of Japan, and a few other gentlemen, when a conversation took place on economic subjects. Sir E. Satow, the British Minister, was also present.

The *N. C. Daily News* of the 14th inst. says:—Reuter's agent here has been requested to communicate to the Press the fact that he has received a telegram from Colombo announcing that Mr. Frossell is leaving that port in the *Ballaarat*, and that the failure of Mr. E. T. Hooley does not affect the Hooley-Jameson Syndicate, Limited. This message was sent via Bhamo, Yunnan, Chungking, and the Yangtze valley telegraph line, and leaving Colombo on Sunday afternoon, 12th, was received here yesterday morning, 13th.

We hear that a movement is on foot among some of the enlightened young Chinese and their Japanese friends to promote a visit to the Emperor of China by the Emperor of Japan. It is hoped that if this can be accomplished, it will result in a pro-Asiatic alliance for the conservation of the integrity of China and Japan, and that the Emperor of Japan may be able to persuade his brother at Peking to come out of his Palace and see something of the outside world, a consummation devoutly to be wished.—*N. C. Daily News*.

An urgent telegram asking for help was received on the 14th instant by the Chinkiang authorities from Yangchow on the ground that a mob of several thousand roughs were threatening to attack the missionaries of the latter city, and the local yaméns also if the officials took the part of the missionaries and protected them. Fortunately, Admiral Huang, Commander-in-Chief of the Yangtze, happened to be at Chinkiang when the telegram arrived and H.E. at once went across the Yangtze with a brigade of troops to overawe the rioters. Apparently the arrival of the troops quieted the ardour of the mob, for no disturbances have been reported so far.—*N. C. Daily News*.

The N. C. Daily News says:—The child of a well known resident on the Bubbling Well Road was bitten last Thursday (9th) by a pet cat which was attacked with rabies, and has been taken to Nagasaki for treatment at the Pasteur Institute there. We drew attention some time ago to the existence of this Institution, which is more convenient than that at Saigon for residents in central and northern China.

On Sunday evening, the 12th June, a serious fight took place at Inasa, Nagasaki, between a party of Japanese bluejackets, about 25 in number, and a body of Russian blue jackets, estimated at 40. Several of the Japanese sailors received promotion that day, and to celebrate the event a dinner party was held, at which saké was freely drunk. While the dinner was proceeding, a Russian sailor approached the house and was invited by the Japanese to enter and join in the festivities, which offer was speedily accepted. Soon after this, a number of Russians were noticed wending their way towards the house, which they entered without permission, but were speedily ejected by the occupants. A free fight now ensued, dangerous weapons being used by both parties. The injuries sustained on both sides were very serious, three Japanese and three Russians receiving wounds of a severe nature. One of the Japanese is said to be in a very precarious condition. The rioters were finally dispersed by a body of police sent to the scene from the Nagasaki Police Station.—*Nagasaki Press.*

Captain Efford, Lloyd's Surveyor at Yokohama, who has just been down the Inland Sea on business connected with the stranded steamer *Arisoura Maru*, late English steamer *Lauderdale*, which lies to the sandy bay south of Hiro Shima and very close to the direct passage of steamers of all nationalities passing through from Kobe to Shimonoseki, writes to the *Japan Herald* to say that while he was on the island it was brought to his notice that an English officer had been buried there. Walking about half a mile along the beach he was shown, beautifully situated between two fir trees, a stone bearing an inscription of which the following is a translation:—"British Naval Officer buried here 1868. H.B.M.'s ship *Sylvia*, Capt. St. John, 1868." Captain Efford adds that the lower block is two feet square, the next 18 inches and the upper column 8 inches square by 3 feet high, all the characters being in Japanese. What struck him most forcibly was the apparent care that has been taken to preserve this grave, which is all of granite and polished. At each corner of the grave there were little bamboo flower stands, full of flowers, which appeared to have been only recently put in. This shows that although years have passed away, the naval officer buried on Hiro Shima is not neglected by our Japanese friends there.

COMMERCIAL.

TEA.

SHANGHAI, 18th June.—(From Messrs. Welch, Lewis & Co.'s Circular).—Black Tea.—As usual the whole of the first crop of Congous has been marketed at Hankow. The total arrivals amount to 630,708 half-chests, against 633,692 half-chests last season. Total settlements 581,314 half-chests, against 514,955 half-chests last season. Stock 49,324 half-chests, against 118,537 half-chests to same date last season. Considerable shipments of Brick Tea have again been made via London for the Yenisei ports. A few small parcels of Wenchow have been settled in this market at prices ranging from Tls. 16 at Tls. 21 a picul, these being the only Teas offered for sale; but now that buyers are returning from Hankow, we may look for more liberal assortment of musters. Green Teas.—The first musters of new crop Pingsueys were shown on 9th instant, but owing to uncertainties about the Duty question in the United States, which caused many orders to be cancelled, no settlements were effected until the 13th instant, and a small business only has been done so far; more buyers, however, are coming into the market daily. It is only the older members of the trade who can remember seeing Pingsueys of equal quality in cup and purity in infusion: in all drinking qualities this crop is the finest we have seen for many years, but unfortunately in their efforts to avoid "seum" the Teamen have not succeeded in making an attrac-

tive looking crop, and in style and colour the Teas leave much to be desired. It would be a great point gained if the trade in the United States and elsewhere would take natural leaf Teas, and so avoid all colouring matter. We would commend this to the leaders of the movement to improve the purity of Tea, as although in igo is in itself harmless, there is no possible reason why an article of drink such as Tea should be faced at all. It would be better without. Local packed Teas and Wenchows have been on the market for some days without attracting notice. In quality they are not equal to those of last season. Country Teas may be expected in about a fortnight.

Settlements reported are:—

Pingsuey	1,119 at Tls. 30 to Tls. 32½ a picul.
Stock:—	
Pingsuey	5,153 ½-chests.
Moyune	599 "
	6,052 ½-chests.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Hankow and Shanghai	3,837,939	4,694,916
Foochow	3,122,095	2,639,934
	6,960,034	7,334,850

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
Shanghai	1,132,577	1,981,690
Amoy	1,061,975	1,935,239
	2,194,552	3,916,929

EXPORT OF TEA FROM JAPAN TO UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Yokohama	4,115,280	—
Kobe	686,260	—
	4,801,450	—

EXPORT OF TEA FROM CHINA TO ODESSA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	lbs.	lbs.
Shanghai and Hankow	12,251,412	7,270,167

SILK.

CANTON, 11th June.—Tsatees.—There was some enquiry for Europe but nothing has been done. Re-reels.—No offers are obtainable; dealers are holding back. Filatures.—Fine sizes have been in fairly good enquiry, but little Silk has been offered. Prices of 2nd crop cocoons rule very high and dealers are unwilling to sell ahead. From prices paid we quote: \$725 for Wing King Lun 9/11, \$705 for Yuk Wo Hing 10/12, \$700 for Yee Wo Loong 11/13 and Yut Cheong Wo 10/12, \$690 for Cheong Kee 11/13. Short-reels.—No. II chops and III A. 14/16 and 14/18, have been in fair demand and about 200 bales have been settled. Waste.—Quiet with moderate transactions. Stocks.—Tsatees, nil. Filatures, 470 bales.

SHANGHAI, 18th June.—(From Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons' Circular).—London messages quote a firm market and Blue Elephants 10/3. Raw Silk.—A good daily business has taken place since our last, and settlements of new season Silks are now fully 6,000 bales. Prices show a further decline, but at the close are steady. In Yellow Silk a small parcel of new season Mienchew No. 1 has been sold; the quality of Mienchew and Foojung is said to be good this season, but reports to hand regarding Wangchow Meinyang and Kopun are not favourable both as to colour and quality. Arrivals, as per Customs Returns, 11th June to 17th June, are: 2,646 bales White, 11 bales Yellow, and 823 bales Wild Silks. Re-Reels and Filatures.—There are rumours of further settlement of Steam Filatures, but no details have transpired. In Hand Filatures for Lyons a good business has been done, and settlements this week must be fully 400 bales. The Export of Steam Filatures to date is 126 bales to America and 9 bales to the Continent. Wild Silk.—Market quiet, very little doing. Waste Silk.—Nothing doing.

Prices calculated by Maerton's Tables at 11 per cent. Exchange 2/6½; Freight Tls. 7.45 per bale:

	Tls.	Stg.
	per pic.	per lb.
Tsatees.—Mountain 4	442½	8.94
" Gold Killing	412½ a 415	8.2 a 9.2½
" Chay Killing	397½	8.11
Hangchow Tsatees.—Pagoda, Tinghow	407½	9.04
Taysams.—Green Kahing M	433½	9.74
" MM	413½	9.2
Skinks.—Blue Monster	355	7.11
Yellow Silk.—Mienchew No. 1	340	7.74
Hand Filature.—Han-kong-shing Haining 1	550	12.1
" "	2	540
" " "	3	530
" Bicycle Chop 1	537½	11.70
" " 2	527½	11.74
" Fan Chop 1	527½	11.74
" " 2	517½	11.5
Wild Silk.—Tussah Raw	160 a 170	3.94 a 4.0

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO EUROPE.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	1,013	323

EXPORT OF SILK FROM CHINA AND JAPAN TO AMERICA.

	1898-99	1897-98
	bales.	bales.
Shanghai	126	509

CAMPHOR.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—The market is a trifle stronger. Quotations for Formosa are \$41.75 to \$42.00. Sales, 200 piculs.

SUGAR.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—The market is again improving and prices are higher. Quotations are:—

Shekloong, No. 1, White...	\$7.35 to 7.37	per pic.
do. " 2, White...	7.13 to 7.15	"
Shekloong, No. 1, Brown...	4.82 to 4.86	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.73 to 4.75	"
Swatow, No. 1, White...	7.25 to 7.28	"
do. " 2, White...	7.00 to 7.04	"
Swatow, No. 1, Brown...	4.80 to 4.82	"
do. " 2, Brown...	4.72 to 4.74	"
Foochow Sugar Candy	11.24 to 11.27	"
Shekloong	10.05 to 10.07	"

MISCELLANEOUS EXPORTS.

Per German steamer *Oceana*, sailed on the 11th June. From Hongkong for Havre:—135 boxes camphor, 44 bales canes, 34 cases aniseed, 8 boxes feathers, and 7 cases human hair. For Havre option Hamburg:—36 cases bristles. For Havre option London:—6 cases feathers. For Havre and/or Hamburg and/or London:—914 cases camphor. For Hamburg:—165 boxes camphor, 61 bales canes, 70 bales feathers, 20 cases aniseed, 5 boxes bristles, 5 cases cassia, 5 casks wood oil, 5 casks ginger, and 1 package tea. For Hamburg option London:—30 cases essential oil. For New York:—20 cases aniseed oil.

Per steamer *Yarra*, sailed on the 13th June. For France:—533 bales raw silk, 4 cases silks, 428 packages tea, 105 cases staraniseed, 200 cases cassia, and 4 packages rattan chairs. For London:—10 bales raw silk, and 1 case gold coins (\$21,000).

Per steamer *Pyrhus*, sailed on the 13th June. For London:—60 rolls matting, 130 bales split bamboo, 6 packages sundries, 86 bales feathers, 200 cases preserves, 205 buffalo hides, and 34 cases gamboge. For London and/or Manchester:—162 bales waste silk. For London and/or Liverpool:—200 boxes tea. For London and/or Havre and/or Hamburg:—200 cases bristles. For Glasgow:—1 package curios, and 2 cases blackwoodware.

OPIUM.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—Bengal.—The market has continued active, and at the close a further improvement in rates has been established, closing figures being \$707½ for New Patna, \$752½ for Old Patna, \$702½ for New Benares, and \$730 for Old Benares.

Malwa.—There has been very little doing in this drug during the past week and prices are unaltered. Current quotations are as follow:—Old (2½ yrs.) \$830 with all'nce of 0 to 3 cts. " (6/7 ") \$870 " " of 0 to 3 " " (8/9 ") \$900 " " of 0 to 3 " Persian.—A fair amount of business has passed in this drug during the interval, and rates are

slightly better for Oily, which closes at \$490 to \$640. Paper wrapped continues to be quoted at \$550 to \$700 according to quality.

To-day's stocks are estimated as under:—

New Patna.....	320 chests
Old Patna.....	210 "
New Benares.....	250 "
Old Benares.....	138 "
Malwa.....	160 "
Persian.....	590 "

COURSE OF THE HONGKONG OPIUM MARKET.

DATE.	PATNA.		BENARES.		MALWA.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
1898.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
June 18	705	747½	702½	730	—	—
June 19	705	747½	702½	730	—	—
June 20	706½	750	705	730	—	—
June 21	705	750	705	730	—	—
June 22	700	750	705	730	—	—
June 23	707½	752½	705	730	—	—
June 24	707½	752½	702½	730	—	—

COTTON.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—Moderate business has been transacted at a decline of \$1. to \$1 per picul. Stocks, about 4,100 bales.

Bombay.....	\$16.00 to 17.50 p. pl.
Kurrachee.....	to ..
Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca.....	17.00 to 19.50 "
Shanghai and Japanese.....	20.00 to 21.00 "
Tungchow and Ningpo.....	20.00 to 21.00 "
Madras (Best).....	to ..
Sales: 1,200 bales Bengal (New), Rangoon, and Dacca.	

RICE.

HONGKONG 24th June.—The decline last noted has continued and the market is weak. Quotations are:—

Saigon, Ordinary.....	\$2.98 to 3.00
" Round, good quality.....	3.17 to 3.21
" Long.....	3.60 to 3.63
Siam, Field, mill cleaned, No. 2.....	3.12 to 3.15
" Garden, " No. 1.....	3.71 to 3.75
" White.....	4.57 to 4.60
" Fine Cargo.....	4.78 to 4.82

COALS.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—Very dull, no business doing. Quotations are:—

Cardiff.....	\$20.00 to 27.00 ex ship, nominal.
Australian.....	11.00 to 13.00 ex ship, quiet
Milki Lump.....	\$10.00 to 12.50 nominal
and Small.....	
Meji Lump.....	9.00 to 11.50 ex ship, quiet
Hongay Lump.....	12.50 to — nominal.
Hongay Dust.....	5.90 to —
Briquettes.....	10.00 to —

MISCELLANEOUS IMPORTS.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—Among the sales reported during the week are the following:—

YARN AND PIECE GOODS:—Bombay Yarn.—50 bales No. 8 at 73.50, 2,000 bales No. 10 at \$73 to \$92.50, 550 bales No. 12 at \$80 to \$87, 150 bales at \$91 to \$92.50, 1,550 bales No. 20 at \$93 to \$101. **Japanese Yarn.**—30 bales at \$94. **Grey Shirtings.**—300 pieces 8½ lbs. Blue Urn at \$2.95, 300 pieces Blue Joss B at \$3.12½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. at \$3.87½, 500 pieces 10 lbs. Blue 5 Men at \$3.97½, 750 pieces 10 lbs. C. W. W. Syce at \$4.10. **White Shirtings.**—250 pieces Gold Joss B at \$3.55, 500 pieces K K at \$4.40. **T-Cloths.**—600 pieces 8 lbs. Mex. V V at \$3.02½, 1,000 pieces 32 in Mex. 4 Birds at \$2.96, 225 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Gold Pheasant at \$2.05, 225 pieces 7 lbs. Mex. Blue Men No. 950 at \$2.20. **Drills.**—975 pieces 14 lbs. American at \$4.37½, 150 pieces 16 lbs. Large Eagle at \$5.45. **Spanish Stripes.**—120 pieces B B B assorted at \$0.64½.

METALS.—Lead.—420 piculs Australian at \$9.15. Tin.—350 slabs Siam at \$10.35 to \$40.50. **Quicksilver.**—50 flasks at \$145.

COTTON YARN.

Bombay—Nos. 10 to 20s.....	68.00 to 101.00
English—Nos. 16 to 24.....	111.00 to 117.00
" 22 to 24.....	114.00 to 120.00
" 28 to 32.....	124.00 to 129.00
" 38 to 42.....	133.00 to 140.00

COTTON PIECE GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—6lbs.....	1.75 to 1.85
7lbs.....	2.00 to 2.07½
8½ lbs.....	2.50 to 3.20
10 to 10 lbs.....	3.40 to 4.15

White Shirtings—54 to 56 rd.....	2.90 to 2.50
58 to 60 ..	2.75 to 3.45
64 to 66 ..	3.55 to 4.40
Fine	4.35 to 7.15
Book-folds.....	3.80 to 5.70
Victoria Lawns—12 yards ..	0.65 to 1.30
T-Cloths—6lbs. (32 in.) Ord'y.....	1.55 to 1.75
7lbs. (32 ..)	1.90 to 2.15
6lbs. (32 ..), Mexs.....	1.70 to 1.85
7lbs. (32 ..), ..	2.10 to 2.80
8 to 8½ oz., (36 in.).....	2.40 to 3.25
Drills, English—40 yds. 13½ to 14lbs.....	3.75 to 5.15

FANCY COTTONS

Turkey Red Shirtings—1½ to 8lbs.....	1.60 to 5.00
Brocades—Dyed	3.00 to 5.00
per yard.....	
Damasks.....	0.12 to 0.16
Chintzes—Assorted	0.08 to 0.14
Velvets—Black, 22 in.....	0.20 to 0.45
Velveteens—18 in.....	0.17½ to 0.18½
per dozen.....	
Handkerchiefs—Imitation Silk.....	0.45 to 0.00

WOOLLENS

Spanish Stripes—Sundry chops.....	0.57½ to 1.40
German.....	1.15 to 1.50
Habit, Med., and Broad Cloths.....	1.25 to 5.25
per piece.....	
Long Ells—Scarlet	6.50 to 10.00
Assorted	6.60 to 10.00
Camlets—Assorted	12.50 to 32.00
Lastings—30 yds. 31 inches, Assorted.....	10.00 to 24.00
Orleans—Plain	7.00 to 8.50
per pair.....	
Blankets—8 to 12lbs.....	3.50 to 14.00

METALS

Iron—Nail Rod	4.00 to —
Square, Flat Round Bar ..	4.05 to —
Swedish Bar	5.60 to —
Small Round Rod	4.40 to —
Hoop ½ to 1½ in.....	5.25 to —
Wire 15/25	8.50 to —
Old Wire Rope	1.50 to 3.00
Lead, L. B. and Hole Chop ..	9.00 to —
Australian.....	9.00 to —
Yellow Metal—Muntz, 14/20 oz.....	32.00 to —
Vivian's, 14/20 oz.....	32.00 to —
Elliot's, 14/20 oz.....	33.20 to —
Composition Nails	46.00 to —
Japan Copper, Slabs.....	36.00 to —
Tiles	22.00 to —
Tin	— to —
per box.....	
Tin-Plates	5.90 to —
per cwt. case.....	
Steel ½ to ½	5.25 to —

SUNDRIES

Quicksilver	145.00 to —
per box.....	
Window Glass	4.40 to —
per 10-gal. cases.....	
Kerosene Oil	2.17 to —

SHANGHAI, 18th June.—(From Messrs. Noël, Murray & Co.'s Piece Goods Trade Report).—The market has undergone no change during the interval, being still exceedingly quiet. There is practically no demand at the present moment, which, apparently, gives the impression to those who are in a hurry to sell that the market is lower, simply because the dealers, who have already a surfeit of goods on hand, will not take what is offered to them at a reduction on previous quotations. Time must be given them to work off what they have already before investing further, especially in these uncertain days of Exchange and other disturbing influences. If proof is wanted of the steadiness of prices, a glance at the Auction results during the week is all that is necessary to convince the most impatient that there is nothing radically wrong with the market. Clearances, too, have shown some improvement and must really be considered decidedly satisfactory, taking into account the season of the year and the near approach of the settling day. The Rice troubles can scarcely be said to be over yet, although a good deal has been done to alleviate the distress that is being felt almost all over the country. Gradual changes are taking place amongst the governing classes which cannot fail to be advantageous to all and if the Emperor continues to pursue the policy he has commenced and clears out a few more of the old conservative and obstructive ministers, and replaces them with younger and more enlightened men, there is no telling what improvements there

will be in the near future. The report that sufficient rain had fallen in the North appears to have been a little premature so far as Tientsin is concerned. A certain amount did fall, but its effect was speedily neutralised by high winds that rapidly dried the country up again and the crops in that neighbourhood are still in a precarious condition. More than enough fell in some provinces, in Shantung particularly the wheat crop has been almost ruined, but millet, the staple food in those parts, has survived the downpour. Advices from Newchwang are not encouraging, the recent enquiry having attracted a superabundance of supplies apparently. Ningpo has got over her little troubles and will doubtless soon recover from the effect of the same. The new Cotton crop here is progressing very favourably, in evidence of which prices are gradually weakening, best machine ginned being now quoted at Tls. 13.80, but without including much buying.

METALS, 20th June.—(From Messrs. Alex. Bieffeld & Co.'s Report).—The week just ended has been a phenomenally poor and quiet one, the principal cause being the near approach of the great annual settling days. To add to the difficulty already felt by native dealers, news has been received of the failure at Hankow of two native merchants, with liabilities of Tls. 250,000, this threatening almost a catastrophe in this centre. But so far this has been prevented, and there is no new closure to report here. However, deliveries have been almost nil, and many dealers with many old stocks have been offering to unload even at 5 to 10 per cent. less, in order to get money. As a matter of fact, all stocks which have been held over from last year are unrealisable now except at a loss, even with exchange and high freights against new importations. Only one transaction has been booked, as below, though there has been a fair amount of old material sold by auction:—500 tons Bar Iron at 126s. 6d. At Auction—500 piculs Old Round Iron at Tls. 2.38½, 600 piculs Old Chains at Tls. 1.90, 500 piculs Old Springs at Tls. 0.68, 300 piculs Old Angle Iron at Tls. 1.76, 150 piculs New Iron Plates at Tls. 3.20, 2,000 piculs Steel Plate Cuttings at Tls. 2.41/2.45, 60 Casks Iron Wire at Tls. 4.20.

JOINT STOCK SHARES.

HONGKONG, 24th June.—The market continues dull and inactive with no special features or business to report.

BANKS.—Hongkong and Shanghai have changed hands in small lots at 193 cash and settlements, closing steady at that rate and with a small demand at equivalent rates for July, August, and September. Nationals unchanged and without business.

MARINE INSURANCES.—A few China Traders have found further buyers at \$62 and are still wanted at that rate. Unions, Cantons, and Straits have been on offer at quotations without leading to business, whilst the Northern Insurances continue quiet.

FIRE INSURANCES.—Both Hongkongs and Chinas have been on offer all the week at quotations without sales.

SHIPPING.—Hongkong, Canton, and Macao have changed hands at \$25½ and \$25¼ for cash and at \$25½ and \$26 for July and August, closing quiet with sellers at \$24½. Indo-Chinas continue to rule weak, with sellers and no sales, at \$60; the warrants for dividend now due left London by the mail of the 11th June. Douglasses remain at \$58 with some small business. China Manilas continue on offer at \$80 without tempting buyers. China Mutuals unchanged and without business.

REFINERIES.—China Sugars have somewhat improved with small sales at \$165 for cash and settlements, whilst sales are reported for August at \$171 and September at \$175. Luzons weak with sellers and no sales at quotation.

MINING.—Punjoms have ruled very quiet with only very small sales at \$6 cash. Balmorals Ordinaries have changed hands at 65 cents and Preferences at 80 cents and 75 cents. Olivers dull and without business. Jolebus have changed hands at quotations in small lots. Raubs have been quieter with sellers at \$37 and but few sales, market closing with sellers at \$36½.

LOCKS, WHARVES, AND GODOWNS.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks continue quiet with sellers and no sales at 253 per cent. prem. Kowloon Wharves have found further buyers at \$61 and close with sellers at that. Wanchais unchanged and without business.

LANDS, HOTELS, AND BUILDINGS.—Hongkong Lands are on offer at \$72 without finding any but very small buyers. Hotels, West Points, and Humphreys have all ruled quiet without change or business.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Green Islands (old issue) have changed hands at \$30½ and \$31 and New issue at \$19½, Electrics at \$8½, and Ropes at \$160. Cotton Mills continue neglected and without business at quotations.

Closing quotations are as follow:—

COMPANY.	PAID UP.	QUOTATION.
Banks—		
Hongkong & S'hai...	\$125	193 7/8 prem=
China & Japan, prf.	£5	nominal
Do. ordinary...	£4	nominal
Do. deferred...	£1	£5. 5s.
Natl. Bank of China		
B. Shares	£8	\$17½, sellers
Founders Shares...	£1	\$17½, sellers
Bell's Asbestos E. A. ...	£1	nominal
Campbell, Moore & Co.	\$10	\$8
China Prov. L. & M. ...	\$10	\$9½
China Sugar	\$100	\$165
Cotton Mills—		
Ewo	Tls. 100	Tls. 100
Hongkong	\$40	\$21
International	Tls. 100	Tls. 106
Laou Kung Mow	Tls. 100	Tls. 101
Soychea	Tls. 500	Tls. 505
Yahloong	Tls. 100	Tls. 75
Dairy Farm Co.	\$8	\$5½
Fenwick & Co., Geo. ...	\$25	\$30½
Green Island Cement	\$10	\$31, sales
Do. New Issue	\$5	\$19½, sellers
H. & China Bakery	\$50	\$33
Hongkong & C. Gas	£10	\$125
Hongkong Electric	\$10	\$3½, sales & buyers
H. H. L. Tramways	\$100	\$107
Hongkong Hotel	\$50	\$52, sellers
Hongkong Ice	\$25	\$110, sellers
H. & K. Wharf & G. ...	\$50	\$6
Hongkong Rope	\$50	\$160, sellers
H. & W. Dock	\$125	253 p. ct. prem.=
Insurances—		
Canton	\$50	\$137½, sellers
China Fire	\$20	\$99, sellers
China Traders'	\$25	\$62, sales & buyers
Hongkong Fire	\$50	\$332½, sellers
North-China	£25	Tls. 180, buyers
Straits	\$20	\$10, sales
Union	\$50	\$220, sellers
Yangtze	\$60	\$134, sellers
Land and Building—		
H. Land Investment...	\$50	\$72, sellers
Humphreys Estate...	\$10	\$8½, sellers
Kowloon Land & B. ...	\$30	\$17, sellers
West Point Building	\$40	\$2½, sellers
Luzon Sugar	\$100	\$10, sellers
Mining—		
Charbonnages	Fce. 500	\$120, sellers
Great E. & C'donian	\$5	\$180, sellers
Do. Do.	\$2½	\$3.20, sellers
Jebeu	\$5	\$3.70, sellers
New Balmoral	\$1	65c., sellers
Do. Preference	\$1	75c., sales & buyers
Oliver's Mines, A. ...	\$5	\$14
Do. B.	\$2½	\$1, sellers
Punjom	\$5	\$6, sales
Do. Preference	\$1	\$1.60, sales
Raub	14s. 10d.	\$36½, sellers
New Amoy Dock	\$6½	\$4.25, sellers
Steamship Coy.—		
China and Manila...	\$50	\$80, sellers
China Mutual Ord...	£10	£8 10s., buyers
Do. Preference	£10	£5 10s.
Do. Do.	£5	£3
Douglas S. S. Co. ...	\$50	\$53, sales & sellers
H. Canton and M. ...	\$15	\$25½, sales
Indo-China S. N. ...	£10	\$30, sellers
Star Ferry	\$7½	\$9, sellers
Tebrau Planting Co. ...	\$5	\$5, sellers
Do.	\$2	\$3, sellers
United Asbestos	\$2	\$1.40, buyers
Do.	\$10	\$10, nominal
Wanchai Wareh'ce Co.	\$37½	\$41½
Watson & Co., A. S. ...	\$10	\$11.25, buyers

J. V. Y. VERNON, broker.

SHANGHAI, 20th June.—(From Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co.'s Report)—Business has been rather quiet during the week, although prices were well maintained. Banks:—Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Early in the week shares were placed to Hongkong at 194 per cent. premium for the 30th June, and 200 per cent. locally for cash. The market afterwards weakened, and cash sales were made to Hongkong at 192 per cent. with exchange 74.75, and at 199 per cent. locally with exchange 73, which are equivalent prices. It is stronger at the close, with cash sales to Hongkong at \$193 and local sales at 200. In other Bank shares there is no

business reported. Marine Insurance.—Business has been confined to a sale of North China Insurance shares at Tls. 182.50. Fire Insurance.—No business reported. In Hongkong there are sellers of Hongkongs at \$332.50, and of Chinas at \$99. Shipping.—A resale of Indo-China S. N. shares to Hongkong at \$60 is reported. Sugar Companies.—Perak Sugar Cultivation shares were placed at Tls. 41 and Tls. 42, and are offering at the higher rate. China Sugar Refining shares changed hands locally at \$176 for the 30th September. In Hongkong sales were made at \$16½. Mining.—Raub Australian Gold Mining shares were sold for delivery on the 30th current at \$36. Docks, Wharves & Godowns.—Shares in S. C. Farnham & Co. were placed at Tls. 175 for June, and Tls. 182 for September. Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf shares changed hands for cash, and for the 30th current, at Tls. 120. Lands.—Shanghai Land Investment shares were placed at Tls. 90 cash, and are offering. Industrial.—Cotton Mills.—Internationals were sold at Tls. 106 cash, and are offering. Lou-Kung-Mow were sold at Tls. 106 for the 31st October, and are offering for cash at Tls. 101. Soy Chee's changed hands at Tls. 505. Shanghai Ice shares were sold at Tls. 110. Tugs & Cargo Boats.—Shanghai Tug Boat Co. will pay an interim dividend of 5 per cent on the 21st current. Miscellaneous.—In Tobacco shares business has been confined to a sale of Shanghai-Sumatra Shares at Tls. 245, at which there are sellers. Shanghai-Horse Bazaar shares are offering at Tls. 70. Shares in J. Llewellyn & Co. were placed at \$61 and are offering. Hall & Holtz shares changed hands at \$38.50 and \$33, and Central Stores shares at \$10.50 and \$11. Loans.—The following Debentures are offering:—Shanghai Municipal 5.50 per cent, Shanghai Land Investment Company's 5.50 p r cent, Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf 6 per cent, and Perak Sugar Cultivation Company's 7 per cent.

Quotations are:—

BANKS.

Hongkong and Shanghai.—\$375.00.
Bank of China and Japan, defd.—£5.50
Do. ordinary.—Nominal.
National Bank of China, Ltd.—\$18.50.

COTTON MILLS.

Ewo Cotton Spinning & W. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 100.00.
Hongkong Cotton S. W. & D. Co.—28.00.
International Cotton Man. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 106.00.
Laou-kung-mow Cotton Co., Ltd.—Tls. 101.00.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.—Tls. 505.00.

DOCKS, WHARVES, & C.

Boyd & Co., Ltd., Founders.—N. minial.
Boyd & Co., Limited.—Tls. 192.50.
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf Company.—\$38½.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.—\$161.87.
S. C. Farnham & Co.—Tls. 175.00.
Shanghai Engineering S. & D. Co.—Tls. 80.00.
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co.—Tls. 120.00.

INSURANCES.

Canton Insurance Office, Ltd.—\$137.50.
China Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$98.
China Traders' Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$64.50.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$310.
North China Insurance Co., Ltd.—Tls. 182.50.
Straits Insurance Co., Ltd.—\$11.50.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.—\$225.
Yangtze Insurance Assocn., Ltd.—\$134.

LANDS.

Hongkong Land Invest. & A. Co., Ltd.—\$72½.
Humphreys Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.—\$8½.
Shanghai Land Invest. Co. (fully pd.)—Tls. 90.00.

MINING.

Punjom Mining Co., Ltd.—\$6.50.
Punjom Mining Co., Ltd., pref. share.—\$1.80.
Raub Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.—\$36.
Sheridan Consolidated Co.—Tls. 2.50.

SHIPPING.

China-Mutual preference.—Tls. 70.00.
Do. ordinary, £3 paid.—Tls. 26.
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 100.00.
Douglas Steamship Co., Ltd.—\$59.
Hongkong, Canton and Macao.—\$27.
Indo-China Steam N. Co., Ltd.—Tls. 45. 0.
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.—Tls. 1.00.00.
Shanghai Tugboat Co., Ltd.—Tls. 210.00.
Taku Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—T. Tls. 110.00.

SUGAR.

China Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$169.00.
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Ltd.—\$13.
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co., Ltd.—Tls. 42.00.

MISCELLANEOUS.

American Cigarette Co.—Tls. 90.00.
Central Stores, Ltd.—\$11.00.
China Flour Mills Co.—Tls. 56.00.
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.—\$38.00.
Llewellyn & Co., J., Limited.—\$61.00.
Major Brothers, Limited.—Tls. 35.00.
Shanghai Feather Cleaning Co.—Tls. 500.00.

Shanghai Gas Co.—Tls. 215.00.
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.—Tls. 70.00.
Shanghai Ice Company—Tls. 110.00.
Shanghai Langkat Tobacco Co., Ltd.—Tls. 245.00.
Do. New Issue.—Nominal.
Shanghai Rice Mills Co.—Tls. 30.00.
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co.—Tls. 70.00.
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.—Tls. 294.00.
Watson Co., A. S. Limited.—\$11.50.

EXCHANGE.

FRIDAY, 24th June.

ON LONDON.

Telegraphic Transfer 1/11
Bank Bills, on demand 1/11½
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/11½
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/11½
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/11½
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight 1/11½

ON PARIS.

Bank Bills, on demand 2.42
Credits, at 4 months' sight 2.46

ON GERMANY.

On demand 1.96

ON NEW YORK.

Bank Bills, on demand 46½
Credits, 60 days' sight 47½

ON BOMBAY.

Telegraphic Transfer 144½
Bank, on demand 145½

ON CALCUTTA.

Telegraphic Transfer 144½
Bank, on demand 145½

ON SHANGHAI.

Bank, at sight 75½
Private, 30 days' sight 76½

ON YOKOHAMA.

On demand 5½ % pm

ON MANILA.

On demand nom.

ON SINGAPORE.

On demand ½ % pm.

SOVEREIGNS Bank's Buying Rate 10.28

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael 54.50

VESSELS ON THE BERTH.

For LONDON.—Ceylon (str.), Orestes (str.),
Moyune (str.), Armeniu (str.).
For BREMEN.—Bayern (str.).
For MARSEILLES.—Sanuki Maru (str.), Sydney (str.).
For HAMBURG AND ANTWERP.—Amenia (str.).
For SAN FRANCISCO.—Doric (str.), Hawthorn-bank
For VANCOUVER.—Empress of India (str.).
For VICTORIA, B.C.—Mogul (str.), Tacoma (str.).
For TACOMA.—Tacoma (str.).
For SEATTLE.—Riojun Maru (str.).
For NEW YORK.—St. Ninian (str.), Marian Woodside, Emily F. Whitney
For AUSTRALIA.—Tsinan (str.), Tokio Maru (str.).

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES SINCE LAST MAIL.

HONGKONG.

June—

ARRIVALS.

17, Venus, British str., from San Francisco.
17, Zweena, British str., from Samarang.
18, Doya Maru, Japanese str., from Moji.
18, Sinkai, Japanese str., from Tamsui.
18, Benlomond, British str., from Saigon.
18, Cheang H. Kian, Brit. str., from S'pore.
18, Loksang, British str., from Canton.
18, Ask, Danish str., from Haiphong.
18, Activ, Danish str., from Tamsui.
18, Hailan, French str., from Pakhoi.
18, Peiyang, German str., from Chinkiang.
18, Oceanien, French str., from Marseilles.
18, S. Rickmers, British str., from Haiphong.
18, Richard Rickmers, Ger. bk., from Cardiff.
18, Chunsang, British str., from Bangkok.
18, Fushun, Chinese str., from Canton.
19, Hinsang, British str., from Java.
19, Hong Leong, British str., from Singapore.
19, Kwongsang, British str., from Hongay.
19, Nanyo Maru, Jap. str., from Saigon.
19, Thales, British str., from Coast Ports.
19, Woosung, British str., from Shanghai.
19, Yuensang, British str., from Manila.
19, Akitsushima, Jap. cr., from Pescadores.
19, Austria, British bark, from Manila.
20, Zafiro, Amr. despatch bt., from Manila.
20, Nanchang, British str., from Canton.
20, Centaur, British str., from Bangkok.
20, Hermod, Norwegian str., from Moji.

20, Hohenzollern, Ger. str., from Yokohama.
 20, Kutsang, British str., from Calcutta.
 20, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., from K'chinotzu.
 20, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., from Kobe.
 20, Loosok, British str., from Bangkok.
 21, Diomed, British str., from Liverpool.
 21, Metropolis, British bark, from Cardiff.
 21, Taiyuan, British str., from Foochow.
 21, Benlawers, British str., from Foochow.
 21, Muskoka, British bark, from Cardiff.
 21, Choyaug, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Empress of India, Brit. str., from V. couver.
 21, Java, British str., from Yokohama.
 21, Wingsang, British str., from Canton.
 21, Mogul, British str., from Portland.
 21, Myrmidon, British str., from Shanghai.
 21, Triumph, German str., from Haiphong.
 21, Germania, German str., from Saigon.
 21, Sachsen, German str., from Shanghai.
 22, Hanoi, French str., from Haiphong.
 22, Rosetta, British str., from Japan.
 22, Ariel, Norwegian str., from Canton.
 22, Peiyang, German str., from Canton.
 22, Chiyuen, Chinese str., from Shanghai.
 22, Benledi, British str., from London.
 22, Devawongse, British str., from Bangkok.
 22, Glenearn, British str., from Moji.
 22, Broadmayne, British str., from Aroe Bay.
 22, Kendal Castle, Brit. str., from Rotterdam.
 23, Ballarat, British str., from London.
 23, Glengyle, British str., from London.
 23, Hailoong, British str., from Tamsui.
 23, Hsinchi, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
 23, P. C. C. Klao, British str., from Bangkok.
 23, Kelat, British ship, from New York.
 23, Clara, German str., from Aparri.
 23, Mount Hebron, British str., from Iloilo.
 23, Yiksang, British str., from Cebu.
 23, Activ, Norwegian str., from Hongay.
 23, Chusan, British str., from Shanghai.
 23, Kachidate Maru, Jap. str., from K'notzu.
 23, Tamsui, British str., from Chefoo.
 23, Duchesse Anne, British ship, from Cardiff.
 24, Lyeemoon, German str., from Shanghai.
 24, Yamashiro Maru, Jap. str., from Australia.
 24, Frejr, Danish str., from Pakhoi.

June— DEPARTURES.

18, Hansa, German str., for Saigon.
 18, Dean, British str., for Bangkok.
 18, Decima, German str., for Singapore.
 18, Lightning, British str., for Calcutta.
 18, Loksang, British str., for Swatow.
 18, Lombard, British str., for Singapore.
 18, P. C. Klao, British str., for Bangkok.
 18, Yarra, French str., for Europe.
 19, Else, German str., for Bangkok.
 19, Haimun, British str., for Swatow.
 19, Holstein, German str., for Singapore.
 19, Hongkong, French str., for Haiphong.
 19, Hupeh, British str., for Iloilo.
 19, Ingraban, German str., for Shanghai.
 19, Loongmoon, German str., for Shanghai.
 19, Martha, German str., for Iloilo.
 19, Mongkut, British str., for Saigon.
 19, Oceanien, French str., for Shanghai.
 19, Pakling, British str., for Shanghai.
 19, Peiyang, German str., for Canton.
 19, Bonaventure, British cruiser, for Manila.
 20, Amara, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Cheang H. Kian, British str., for Amoy.
 20, Kriemhild, German str., for Hamburg.
 20, Siam, British str., for Singapore.
 20, Yuensang, British str., for Manila.
 21, Activ, Danish str., for Foochow.
 21, Asturia, German str., for Shanghai.
 21, Hailan, French str., for Hoihow.
 21, Ask, Danish str., for Haiphong.
 21, Adria, German str., for Singapore.
 21, Benlawers, British str., for Singapore.
 21, Charterhouse, British str., for Singapore.
 21, Hong Leong, British str., for Amoy.
 21, Kawachi Maru, Jap. str., for Singapore.
 21, Menmuir, British str., for Foochow.
 21, Nanchang, British str., for Iloilo.
 21, Shantung, British str., for Sourabaya.
 21, Thales, British str., for Swatow.
 21, Akitsushima, Japanese cruiser, for Manila.
 22, Plover, H.B.M. gunboat, for Manila.
 22, Choyaug, British str., for Canton.
 22, Diomed, British str., for Shanghai.
 22, Fushun, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
 22, Java, British str., for Singapore.
 22, Kwongsang, British str., for Hongay.
 22, Machew, British str., for Bangkok.
 22, Myrmidon, British str., for London.
 22, Sachsen, German str., for Europe.
 22, Tailee, German str., for Tamsui.

23, Chiyuen, Chinese str., for Canton.
 23, Radnorshire, British str., for Nagasaki.
 23, Taiyuan, British str., for Australia.
 23, Zweena, British str., for Honkohe Bay.
 23, Ariel, Norwegian str., for Tientsin.
 22, Hermes, Norw. str., for Hongay.
 23, Sinkai, Jap. str., for Anping.
 23, Wingsang, British str., for Swatow.
 23, Linnet, British gunboat, for Foochow.
 23, Pigmy, British gunboat, for Manila.
 23, Peshawur, British str., for London.
 24, Ariake Maru, Jap. str., for Rangoon.
 24, Triumph, German str., for Hoihow.
 24, Sabine Rickmers, British str., for Swatow.
 24, Chunsang, British str., for Hongay.
 24, Hermod, Norwegian str., for Saigon.
 24, Keelung Maru, Jap. str., for Kobe.
 24, Loosok, British str., for Bangkok.
 24, Shini Maru, Jap. str., for Yokohama.
 24, Hinch, Chinese str., for Canton.
 24, Lyeemoon, German str., for Canton.
 24, Tamsui, British str., for Canton.

PASSENGER LIST.

ARRIVED.

Per *Hongkong*, from Haiphong, Messrs. Malou, Kuhlmann, Lechande and Crescence.

Per *Haimun*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. Evans.

Per *Yarra*, for Hongkong from Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. Duber, Mr. and Mrs. Loureno, Mr. and Mrs. Krenter, Mr. Goussin, and Mrs. Feadlater; from Woosung, Mr. Morisson, Mrs. MacEwen, Messrs. A. Puig, Gilson, Simpson Baker, Johnston, Eldestein, A. Weil, Lecomte, Ah Ping, Ho Ya, and J. Bagaridge.

Per *Oceanien*, for Hongkong from Marseilles, Messrs. Bonieaud, Combes, Pelamouguès, Santanna, Martini, C. dos Santos, B. dos Santos, Lopez, Lassus, and Da Sylva Basto; from Batavia, Mr. and Mrs. Sassen; from Colombo, Mr. Senitz; from Singapore, Messrs. Coustenay, Santos Fernando, C. Arpe, MacChize, Mr. and Mrs. Weingesten, Mr. and Mrs. Wedman; from Saigon, Messrs. E. Kriz, Dourdin, and Marquez de Souza; for Shanghai from Marseilles, Revs. Huchet and Moulin, Messrs. Guffens and G. Guffens; from Bombay, Dr. Elizabeth White; from Singapore, Miss Lapeyre, Messrs. Van den Hyen, Kamakaya and Oharu; for Nagasaki from Marseilles, Messrs. Reztloss and Ichonbaraky; from Saigon, Mr. Mayakichi; for Kobe from Marseilles, Mr. Laisne; from Saigon, Mr. A. Pichon; for Yokohama from Marseilles, Messrs. Mazaha Liziki, Mizimo, Tomi, Suzuki, Mourata, Terara, Hold, and Saltarel; from Colombo, Mr. Brandenburg; from Singapore, Messrs. Kakouchina and Otario Sasano.

Per *Hohenzollern*, from Yokohama, Messrs. H. A. Kennett, A. Donald, Mrs. Ehmer and child, Messrs. C. J. da Silva, J. H. Logan, K. Aseari, Mrs. B. Schiller, Messrs. V. de Boer, G. Kester, P. Smit, J. Heesbeen, J. Macus, P. Mulder, J. Kestra, W. Tangenberg, H. de Vires, C. Reedyk, A. Kraol, A. Dunkhorst, W. de Bruin, W. de Buitter, C. Triethof, L. Hounling, Mr. and Mrs. Campinkow, and Capt. Karst.

Per *Empress of India*, from Vancouver, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Poate and child, Dr. and Mrs. J. Sanger, Misses Jackson (2), Messrs. C. W. Drew, T. D. Jackson, A. G. Stokes, N. Mumford, W. H. Butcher, W. H. Rae, C. M. Bernie, Chee Kong Shin and Chee Shin Tsun.

Per *Taiyuan*, from Foochow, Misses Boyd and Pile, Messrs. Armstrong and Buchanan.

Per *Myrmidon*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Smith and Cross.

Per *Java*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Mr. J. L. Thompson.

Per *Rosetta*, from Yokohama for Colombo, Mr. J. Gald; for Hongkong, Mr. Sun Nan Shing; from Kobe, Mr. Stewart; from Nagasaki, Mr. A. B. Martinet.

Per *Sachsen*, for Hongkong, from Shanghai, Messrs. John Ellerthorpe, Börnson, Dedow and Capt. Kalender. For Europe, Messrs. Dnasowsky, Müller, Brün, Zarling, Hanisch, Ehse, Hempel, McIntosh, Dettels, Müller, Hansen, Hamann, Mr. and Mrs. Hague, Mr. and Mrs. Schinzinger, Mr. Rültzau and family, Mr. Taylor and family, Mrs. Sherven and Miss Erler.

Per *Chiyuen*, from Shanghai, Messrs. Gross and McGregor.

Per *Hailoong*, from Tamsui, &c., Mr. and Mrs. Ede.

Per *Glengyle*, from London, &c., Dr. Wailer.

Per *Ballarat*, for Hongkong from London, Fleet Engr. Vine, Messrs. J. Laurence, Steel, and Sibbett; from Gibraltar, Messrs. E. M. Querer, A. C. Masona, and Da Silva; from Port Said, Mr. McKay; from Penang, Mr. Yen Yook Kwan; from Singapore, Messrs. J. H. Furhy, R. R. Black, Jumer Dermad, and Parsons; for Shanghai from London, Messrs. A. Barr, Conscience, Schregardus, F. Care, and E. Baker; from Brindisi, Messrs. Edmonson, Materna, H. F. Hay, Frossall, and Way Kong; from Singapore, Mr. Hallston; for Kobe from London, Miss M. Yorke.

Per *Chusan*, from Shanghai for Hongkong, Messrs. J. Morrison and G. Mudge, and Miss Mather; for Singapore, Mr. L. Brandt; for Calcutta, Dr. Herkheimer; for Bombay, Capt. Guilding; for London via Bombay, Mr. C. Pirth; for Marseilles, Miss M. Ebert.

DEPARTED.

Per *Yarra*, from Hongkong for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. J. Figueira, Mrs. E. Morrison and Mr. C. E. Roach; for Marseilles, Messrs. C. J. Lafrentz, M. Guerrero, Gibson, M. Papier and Bro. L. Moal; from Shanghai for Saigon, Mr. Samova, Mr. and Mrs. Tang Sing Cien, Messrs. Bourdon and Thierry; from Woosung, Mr. and Mrs. Jame and baby, Mr. Luperno, Sisters Gabrielle and Honorine; for Singapore, Mr. and Mrs. Kaufman, Mr. and Mrs. Plugger, Messrs. Bonnet, Yamaguchi, Zavitz, and Miller Aton; for Bombay from Shanghai, Misses Radel and Bryme; for Port Said, Mr. P. Sencini; for Marseilles from Shanghai, Mrs. Edgard, Messrs. Blanc, Deacon, Elligoth, Horvitz and Scie Ta Mine; from Woosung, Mr. Patart.

Per *Lightning*, for Singapore, Mr. Ommanney; for Penang, Mr. Poon Wo Sik, Mr. and Mrs. Kong Sew Ngan; for Calcutta, Mr. C. V. Apcar, Lieuts. H. A. S. Baikel, N. M. Johnstons, and A. Gillson, Mrs. Subadar Ithal Singh, Messrs. Subadar Khwaj Bokoh, Jemadar Rang Shoh, Jemadar Ali Gaubao Khan, and Subadar Ithal Singh.

Per *Oceanien*, from Hongkong for Shanghai, Mr. and Mrs. P. Sheridan, Mrs. P. Maher, Misses A. and C. Maher, Mrs. G. M. Remedios, Miss M. G. Remedios, Mrs. Malon, Mrs. Oliver, Rt. Rev. Bishop Burdon, Messrs. J. C. Macdona, M.P., N. S. Levy, R. Inglis, J. M. da Silva, S. Sutcliffe, Gomes, A. Roberts, Mrs. Cunha, Mrs. Azevedo and 6 children, and Lieut. A. Campbell; for Nagasaki, Mrs. Hailpern; for Kobe, Miss Jones; for Yokohama, Mr. A. G. Dufetre, and Dr. J. Bell.

Per *Kawachi Maru*, for Singapore, Mr. D. Henderson.

Per *Thales*, for Foochow, Mr. B. Emsley.

Per *Taiyuan*, for Thursday Island, Misses Sequeira (2) and Alves; for Melbourne, Misses Boyd and Pile, and Mr. J. U. Buchanan.

Per *Sachsen*, from Shanghai for Southampton, Mr. O. McIntosh, Mr. and Mrs. Taylor and child; for Bremen, Messrs. B. Dettels, E. Müller, F. Hansen, Hamann, H. C. Müller, J. Brun, Mrs. Kultzau and child, Mr. Kultzau and children, Mrs. O. Sherven; for Genoa, Mr. W. Quasowsky, Mr. and Mrs. H. Schinzinger, Messrs. O. Zarling, Fried. Hanish, O. Ehse, and Hempel; for Colombo, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Allen Hague; from Foochow for Port Said, Miss Erler; from Yokohama for Genoa, Mr. K. Ascari; from Nagasaki for Singapore, Mr. S. Suma; for Batavia, Messrs. J. Marous, P. Mulder, T. Kostra, W. Tangenberg, H. de Vries, C. Reedyk, A. Kraol, A. Dernkost, W. de Bruin, W. de Binter, C. Triethoff, and L. Homeling; for Port Said, Mr. and Mrs. Campinkow; from Japan for Singapore, Mrs. Kakimoto Toki and Mrs. B. Schiller; for Batavia, Messrs. K. de Boer, G. Kester, P. Smit, and J. Heesbeen; for Antwerp, Capt. Kaost; from Hongkong for Southampton, Mrs. J. Callen, Mr. S. Hill, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. R. Cobban and children, and Miss Dyer; for Bremen, Messrs. A. Schmidt and M. A. Cohn; for Genoa, Messrs. A. Lopez, A. Ballalobre, R. Velasco, and A. Zwioker; for Singapore, Mrs. Males, and Mr. Franz Sinz.

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